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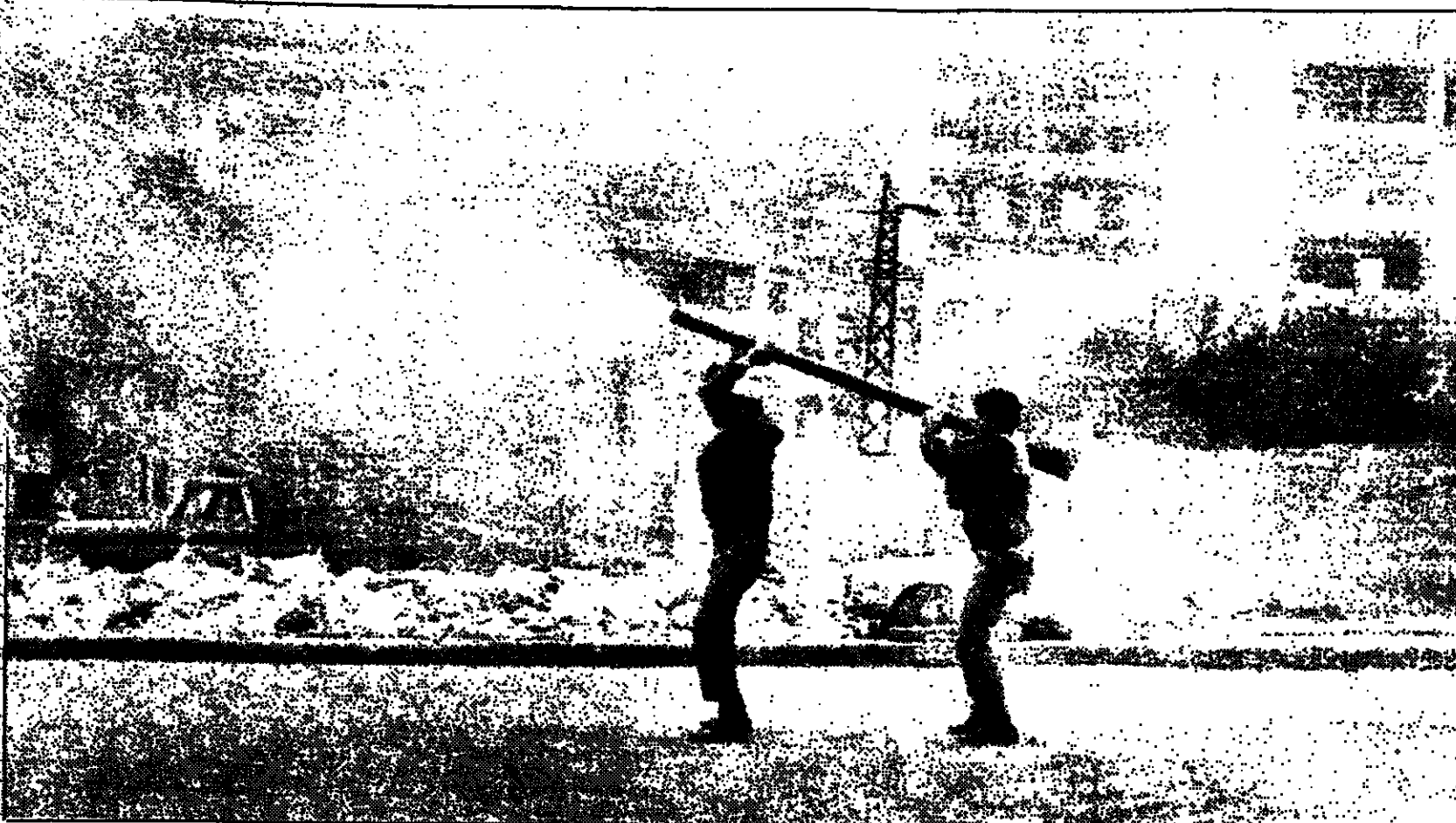
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ESTABLISHED 1887



Anti-government fighters fired a 75mm gun in West Beirut in the first fighting in Beirut since September. Such guns are usually mounted on jeeps.

2d Shuttle Satellite Missing After Launch

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida — The astronauts of the space shuttle Challenger released an American-made, Indonesian-owned satellite into space Monday, but hours later its manufacturer declared that it had been lost. It was the third major failure of the flight.

"Hughes tracking personnel have confirmed the satellite cannot be found in its expected orbit," NASA announced six hours after the satellite was ejected from the shuttle.

"We don't know what orbit it is in," said a spokesman for Hughes Aircraft Co., which made the satellite.

The North American Aerospace Defense Command, known as NORAD, said it had been unable to find the satellite, the Palapa-B. A near-identical satellite

launched Friday for Western Union, the Westar-6, is in a useless orbit after a rocket failure. On Sunday a target balloon exploded, ruining an exercise planned to help the astronauts learn to track and rendezvous with satellites.

On Tuesday, the astronauts plan to make the first walk in space without a lifeline.

NORAD, which earlier had managed to locate the errant Westar-6, said: "We have no elements on Palapa." In NORAD parlance, that means no contact.

Trackers had expected to hear a signal from the 7,300-pound (3,318-kilogram) Palapa-B within 90 minutes after its rocket sent it streaking toward a stationary orbit 22,300 miles (35,680 kilometers) above Earth.

Mr. Wilson held out hope that the satellite antenna was pointing the wrong way and that eventually signals would be heard.

NASA said the astronauts had done their job in delivering the satellite into space, at which point it was turned over to the Indonesian government.

"Until our customer tells us where it is, it's a mystery to us," said a NASA spokesman, Terry White.

Lieutenant Colonel Robert L. Stewart, mission specialist aboard the Challenger, said of the Palapa's rocket fire after the launch: "We saw the beginning of the burn. ... It looked good."

A television picture relayed later to Earth showed the satellite, eight miles from the shuttle, flashing to life and streaking toward orbit.

The Palapa was to add to a communications network that serves Indonesia and the neighboring countries of the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore and Papua New Guinea.

The Challenger crew was in-

formed early Monday that the Westar-6 had been found Sunday in an orbit reaching 690 miles high. The shuttle is 172 miles high and does not have enough fuel to reach the Westar.

Westar, representing a \$75-million investment by Western Union, was insured for about \$100 million, as is Palapa-B.

On Tuesday, Captain Bruce McCandless 2d and Colonel Stewart are scheduled to try out new \$10-million jetpacks and become the first spacewalkers to fly away from their spaceship without safety lines.

A second spacewalk is scheduled for Thursday and, despite the changes in the mission (forced by the Westar-6 and balloon failures), the Challenger still is scheduled to return home Saturday, gliding to the first shuttle landing at the Kennedy Space Center launching base in Cape Canaveral. (AP, UPI)

Indian Envoy Found Dead In England

BIRMINGHAM, England — An Indian diplomat whose kidnapping was claimed by a Kashmir separatist group was found dead in central England one day after the group's deadline expired, police said Monday.

The body of Ravindra Harshwar Mhatre, 48, assistant commissioner at the Indian consulate in Birmingham, was discovered Sunday night in the driveway of a dairy farm near Hinkley, 30 miles (48 kilometers) northeast of Birmingham, police said.

In New Delhi, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi sent a message Monday to Mr. Mhatre's widow, telling her that India "is grieved at the cowardly and brutal outrage." She convened an emergency meeting of her cabinet to discuss the slaying.

A spokesman for the West Midlands police said investigators had not determined how Mr. Mhatre had been killed "or the exact nature of injuries." He said it was unclear whether the diplomat had been killed at the farm or if his body was dumped there.

Mr. Mhatre disappeared on his way from his office to his home in Birmingham's Bartley Green district on Friday.

A group calling itself the Kashmir Liberation Army, in a letter delivered to a news agency in London late Friday, claimed responsibility for the kidnapping and said the victim would be killed Saturday night if its demands were not met.

The demands included a ransom of £1 million (\$1.42 million) and the release of seven Kashmiri activists held in Indian prisons.

Police raided the homes and offices of Kashmiri political activists in Birmingham during the weekend but apparently found no leads, sources in the city's Kashmiri community said Monday.

The Kashmir Liberation Army reportedly seeks independence for Kashmir, a predominantly Moslem territory that was divided between India and Pakistan when India was partitioned at the end of British rule in 1947. The territory has been an issue of contention since then between the two countries. One-third of Kashmir is under Pakistani rule, the rest under Indian control. Birmingham's large South Asian

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Gemayel's Foes Reject Compromise; Fighting Spreads to All Beirut

BEIRUT — Demanding that President Amin Gemayel resign, Syrian-backed Moslem militias launched an offensive against Lebanese Army units Monday and turned almost all sectors of Beirut into a battle zone.

The combat in the city, the first since last fall, involved some of the fiercest street fighting since the 1975-1976 civil war.

The U.S. Navy was briefly involved when two planes from the John F. Kennedy aircraft carrier and a warship of the Sixth Fleet bombed targets in the mountains near Beirut after the Marine base at Beirut International Airport came under fire, a Marine spokesman said.

Fighting spread into central Beirut after opposition leaders ruled out any compromise with President Gemayel's government.

The Lebanese Army announced that it would shoot on sight at any gunmen still on the streets after 1:30 P.M. Both this announcement and a call for a cease-fire two and a half hours later did nothing to stop the fighting.

As Lebanon's Christian head of state again appealed for new peace talks, his main opponent, the Druze Moslem chieftain, Walid Jumblatt, said: "There is no way to any compromise, military or political, with the butcher and dictator. We will fight. We will fight."

The battles in the city followed the resignation of the Sunni Moslem prime minister, Shafiq al-Wazzan, and his cabinet on Sunday. Fighting had been raging for three days in the southern suburbs before Mr. Wazzan turned in his resignation. He has agreed to stay on for a while as a caretaker prime minister.

Residents and local radio stations reported artillery barrages throughout the capital. Military sources said the heaviest fighting took place in the mountains southeast of the capital and near Beirut's museum.

Druze radio said the leftist Moslem rebels controlled West Beirut, which is primarily Moslem.



A family fled West Beirut Monday as fighting intensified between anti-government forces and the Lebanese Army.

A soldier reached by telephone at the headquarters of the French contingent of the multinational force in central Beirut said French troops were involved in a firefight. Shells could be heard crashing around the post.

A French soldier was killed and two seriously wounded by rocket fire at the headquarters of the French contingent in Beirut, a spokesman for the Defense Ministry said in Paris. He said the soldiers were apparently hit by rocket fire between the Lebanese Army and Shiite units.

The Marine spokesman said the U.S. Navy struck rebel positions when the Marine base at Beirut

airport was hit. Earlier, he said that one marine was wounded as shells struck the base and that marines had been engaged in brief gunfights with Lebanese militiamen.

The spokesman, Major Dennis Brooks, said: "Two planes bombed the eastern Chuf mountains and returned to the Kennedy safely. The naval gunship Garcia also fired naval gun support to the mountains east of Beirut."

Eight Italian peacekeeping troops were wounded in the cross fire that hit the marines at the airport, officials said.

The U.S. ambassador to Lebanon, Reginald Bartholomew, visited. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Japan Budget Balances Receiving With Giving

By Clyde Haberman

New York Times Service

TOKYO — Fairly soon, a Japanese traveling from one city to another will have to spend as much as 15 percent more for a train ticket. The price of a bottle of beer will rise 10 percent. Many workers for big companies will begin paying 10 percent of their premiums for national health insurance that is now free.

Then again, income taxes will decline by about 23,370 yen, or the equivalent of \$100 a year, for an average family — enough for a month of lunches at a noodle shop or for several drinks in a Ginza hostess bar, depending on one's preference.

In preparing its budget for the coming year, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's government has learned the principle that it is better to give as well as to receive.

The \$217-billion budget is the most rigorous in nearly three decades in that it rises by only one-half of 1 percent from last year's. It offers significant amounts of additional money to few and small tax increases to many.

But while most people do not seem especially happy with Mr. Nakasone's financial plans, no interest group has been hurt so badly

as to grow very angry. Besides, Japan has become accustomed to relative austerity since the oil crises of the 1970s.

As a result, once opposition political parties are finished with their expected attacks after the Diet (parliament) reconvened Monday, the budget is almost certain to be passed in the same shape as when adopted by Mr. Nakasone's cabinet late last month.

Government officials expect the sharpest controversy to center on a 6.55-percent increase given to the military, a figure that the prime minister hopes will pacify Americans who believe Japan does not spend enough for its own defense.

Most of the domestic complaints thus far have been that the military should share more in the overall austerity. "We cannot support the defense first and social welfare later" policy, the Mainichi newspaper said recently. It is a "strange phenomenon," the newspaper added, for Japan to prepare budgets with an eye largely on trying to pass American muster.

The budget was so carefully constructed that determining who gets hurt the most is difficult. Pension payments were trimmed by two-tenths of a percentage

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone delivered his policy address Monday, opening a new session of parliament. Behind him is the speaker of the house, Kenji Fukunaga.

Gemayel: The Beginning of the End

Loss of Moslem Ministers Dooms Compromise

By Thomas L. Friedman

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — The collapse of law and order in Beirut Monday appears to mark the beginning of the end for the U.S.-backed government of President Amin Gemayel.

Mr. Gemayel's last-ditch attempt to appease his opponents Sunday night was, in the words of a Greek Orthodox former defense minister now in the opposition, "way too little and way too late. I just hope the Americans realize it."

Conversations with Moslem political figures in Beirut in the past week indicate that the only way Mr. Gemayel can even hope to hold onto the presidency would be through an immediate and radical series of reforms, which would include abrogation of the May 17 Israel-Lebanon withdrawal accord, a purge of his Phalangist Party supporters from the key government posts he has given them and acceptance of government reforms that would hand the Moslems a much greater say in how the country is run.

Given the fact that Mr. Gemayel's base support comes from the Christian Phalangist party and militia founded by his father, Pierre, it seems very unlikely that

he could agree to such changes — which are largely unacceptable to his Maronite Christian backers.

Even if he did agree to some of them, his key opponents, such as the Shiite leader, Nabih Berri, and Druze chieftain, Walid Jumblatt, have become so alienated from his government after the bombardment of Druze and Shiite-populated areas by the Lebanese Army

that they simply refuse to deal with him under any conditions.

The refusal of Mr. Berri and Mr. Jumblatt to participate in any government until Mr. Gemayel resigns is crucial because the militias of these two men now dominate Moslem West Beirut. Any Moslem figure who agreed to join a new cabinet under Mr. Gemayel would be taking his life into his own hands.

Mr. Gemayel's election was a unique event in Lebanese history. Traditionally, the president is a neutral figure who is not a member of any political party or militia and hence can communicate easily with all factions in the country.

"It's never could have worked from the beginning," said a Christian cabinet minister who served under former President Suleiman Franjieh. "Lebanon is a country

that is built on compromise and consensus among 16 different religious communities. It only works when everyone gives up something dear to him."

Mr. Gemayel found it difficult at first to find an established Sunni Moslem willing to serve under him, and in the end he settled for Mr. Wazzan, who had been prime minister in the last year of the previous government of Elias Sarkis. According to the Lebanese system, the president must always be a Maronite Christian and the prime minister a Sunni Moslem.

Mr. Wazzan, a meek individual without any power base of his own, was constantly criticized by the Moslem press for his docility and willingness to allow Mr. Gemayel to dominate decision-making more than any Christian president in the country's history.

Last September, when the Israelis withdrew into south Lebanon and the Syrians came back to the edge of the capital, the Moslem opposition began to assert itself again. As a result of fighting in Beirut and the mountains, the president was effectively compelled to agree to the Geneva reconciliation conference, with Syria in attendance.

But the conference proved inconclusive because of the Syrian-backed opposition's demand that the May 17 withdrawal agreement with Israel be abrogated. The reason so much emphasis has been put on that accord is because the agreement with Israel has come to symbolize to the Syrians and the Moslem opposition all of the political changes and Phalangist advantages wrought by the Israeli invasion.

In calling for its abrogation, they are really calling for a reversal of everything that has happened during the last 18 months here.

Mr. Gemayel refused to give up the accord, arguing publicly that it was the best way to end the war of Lebanon and privately that it was the most important link he had to the Reagan administration. Hence, deadlock has persisted ever since the Geneva conference ended, and neither side has budged.

What finally tipped the scales against Mr. Gemayel was the fighting in Beirut between Mr. Berri's Shiite Amal militia and the Lebanese Army. The clashes began as a limited fight for control of an intersection next to a Shiite-dominated enclave in south Beirut.

However, the army failed to dislodge the Shiite militiamen and, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Private Study in U.S. Says Refugees Do Not Abuse Welfare

By Caryle Murphy

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The majority of refugees who have recently settled in the United States have achieved a high degree of self-sufficiency, are using public assistance much less than is commonly believed and do not develop a long-term dependency on welfare, according to a survey by the Church World Service.

"Refugees are doing significantly better than is commonly believed," according to the service's 150-page report. With time and training, they are "clearly adjusting to and succeeding in the United States." One notable fact is that a majority of refugee families now own cars, it said.

Federal officials gave mixed reviews to the survey, done by the refugee assistance arm of the National Council of Churches, but local officials said the results accurately reflect their experiences in resettling refugees.

A spokesman for David A. Stockman, the director of the Office of Management and Budget, when told about the survey's findings, said, "It is hard to agree with that conclusion when we find ourselves spending \$600 million this year for welfare-type assistance to refugees."

"That's the evidence we have that an awful lot of

them must be getting help," said the spokesman, Edwin L. Dale.

Phillip N. Hawkes, director of the Office of Refugee Resettlement of the Department of Health and Human Services, praised the report's general conclusions but disputed its figures on welfare dependency.

"Their report is great," he said. "We can certainly agree with a lot of their results. Certainly over time refugees do find jobs."

But Mr. Hawkes said that based on "actual cases handled by county welfare departments," his office finds a higher degree of welfare dependency than the survey found.

According to the survey, 23 percent of those families who came to the United States in 1983 were using public assistance, and only 7 percent of those who arrived in 1980 were still receiving any form of welfare.

Mr. Hawkes said his figures show that 57 percent of the refugees who arrived since 1981 still depend on welfare.

The report comes at a time of growing concern within the administration and Congress over a perceived long-term welfare dependency of refugees and the possibility of increased government expenditures that may result from a pending immigration reform bill.

The bill contains an amnesty provision for undocumented

aliens that would make them eligible for public assistance after they acquire legal status in the United States.

The administration is proposing to cut refugee assistance funds from the current \$600 million to \$419 million in the 1985 budget.

Along with other private refugee resettlement agencies, the Church World Service is protesting proposed legislation that would "shift the major burden of responsibility to the private sector," according to the service's program director, Dale S. de Haan.

The legislation would require voluntary agencies to take full financial and legal responsibility for refugees during their first 90 days in the United States. Currently, agencies providing such services get partial reimbursement from the federal government.

"Tax dollars expended on refugee resettlement are funds well spent, since they are generously matched by private contributions and since refugees are achieving self-sufficiency," the report said.

The Church World Service survey estimated that sponsors and congregations that helped the agency resettle 14,000 refugees from 1980 through 1983 contributed about \$133 million in cash, goods, services and time during those years.

"We don't really believe the problem is quite as bad as the administration makes it out to be," said Jim

Hoffman, assistant director for immigration affairs of the U.S. Catholic Conference.

Local officials said the survey's findings mirrored their experiences with refugees. "I feel that the population we work with want to work," said Marcia Zvara, chief of family services in Montgomery County, Maryland. Her office placed 318 refugees in full-time jobs and 17 in part-time jobs in 1983.

Vicky Jovina, director of a refugee service in Arlington, Virginia, a county identified by federal officials as among the most heavily affected by refugees in the country, said the findings "reflect what is really happening to most of the refugees."

For its survey, the Church World Service, which has resettled more than 300,000 refugees since 1946, sent questionnaires to 4,533 refugee families who arrived in the United States between 1980 and the first half of 1983. About 2,190 families, including about 9,000 persons, responded.

Almost three-fourths of the families who arrived three years ago reported having at least one member employed full time. Among those arriving in the first six months of 1983, 44 percent had at least one person in the family employed full time, the survey found.

Responses also indicated that refugees' use of public assistance declines over time and "there is no evidence of long-term welfare dependency," the report said.

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SPORTS

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Reagan Health Reported Good As Oldest President Turns 73

By Lawrence K. Altman

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Ronald Reagan, who is the oldest man to be president of the United States and who is now seeking another four-year term, turned 73 on Monday, and his doctors say he is in good health.

The president does suffer from a few minor physical ailments, his doctors say. He is, for example, allergic to some of the stuffed animals in the White House and is receiving desensitization shots on a weekly basis.

But in a series of interviews with the White House physician and other doctors who have cared for Mr. Reagan as well as official pronouncements on his health, the president is described as healthy, physically fit, exercising regularly, mentally alert, adhering to moderation in a diet that keeps his weight at about what it should be — 190 pounds (86 kilograms) — and generally appearing much younger than his age.

His face appears to have aged much less in office than those of recent presidents who were much younger.

Though Mr. Reagan is the oldest president to hold office, many heads of other nations have been older. Konrad Adenauer, for example, was older when he took office as West German chancellor and went on to serve 14 years. Nevertheless, Mr. Reagan's age and health could become an issue in the forthcoming campaign.

The health of a presidential candidate is always regarded as an important factor in considering suitability for office. Dr. George Lundberg, the editor of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, said in an interview: "The physical and mental health of presidential candidates is about as important a question as can be asked."

Mr. Reagan's last announced physical examination was almost two years ago, and the White House physician, Dr. Daniel A. Ruge, said he did not know when the next one was planned. But he added:

"One of these days, we will probably be doing a physical exam. I hope it in the near future, but I'm not sure. It depends on his schedule. A lot of things are happening in the next couple of months. I don't know exactly when it will be done."

Dr. Ruge said he would not discuss more detailed questions about the president's medical condition until such an examination was done.

"Everyone knows he's healthy," Dr. Ruge said. Since Mr. Reagan entered politics, he has made it a practice to issue reports on his medical condition. In the past, he has instructed physicians to answer questions from reporters about his health, and it was in line with those instructions that several doctors who have seen him since he took office consented to interviews.

Dr. John W. House, who treated the president for his most recent health problem — a partial loss of hearing — said Mr. Reagan began using a new hearing aid in his right ear in August. Dr. House said that Mr. Reagan has been a patient of his since 1979. The doctor said he made his recommendation in part because of improved miniaturization in the technology of hearing aids. He added that he "felt that the president had just enough loss that it would help. I think it has helped."

Dr. House said "it would be in the low down range, not right at the top, not perfect, but still normal."

Mr. Reagan has attributed the hearing loss in the right ear to the effects of a .38-caliber gun that was fired too close to his ear during the making of a movie many years ago.

Beginning at age 29, Mr. Reagan has suffered from a form of hay fever that he said was worse in May and was aggravated by long airplane flights and stays in dusty hotels.

It is characterized by symptoms of head congestion, a feeling of sinus blockage and occasional hoarseness that tests have shown to be due to environmental factors such as feathers, house dust, danders, burlap and outdoor pollens. His hay fever does not cause sneezing.

Dr. Ralph Bookman of Beverly Hills, California, who since 1971 has prescribed desensitization injections that have successfully controlled Mr. Reagan's allergic symptoms, said that the president's allergies were typical of those suffered by patients in his practice.

Dr. Bookman said that he adjusted the formula for the president, as he does for any other patient with similar allergy problems, by reviewing the president's test reactions year by year. Since Mr.

Reagan moved into the White House, Dr. Bookman said he had adjusted the formula to include new environmental factors.

"The White House is loaded with old antiques, and the stuffings used in them" often contain horse and other kinds of hair, Dr. Bookman said. Synthetic materials have replaced animal hair in the stuffings in items made more recently, he said.

Mr. Reagan's last physical examination was performed April 1, 1982, and lasted 90 minutes. The results of all tests were reported as normal.

The examination was done because Mr. Reagan had experienced slight pain while urinating; it was diagnosed as having been caused by "inflammation of the urinary tract." The symptoms disappeared after treatment with antibiotics.

Perhaps the most remarkable thing about Mr. Reagan's health is his rapid and uneventful recovery from a gunshot wound to his chest on March 30, 1981, in which the bullet passed close to his heart. Six months later his doctors pronounced him fully recovered after examining the scars that showed on an X-ray and the wounds left by the bullet and surgery.

The injury does not seem to have interfered with his daily activities. Mr. Reagan reportedly has said the only lingering effect he has noticed is an occasional ache or pulling sensation when he cuts wood.

Mr. Reagan long ago regained the 10 pounds he lost just after he was wounded in the assassination attempt. At 190 pounds, Mr. Reagan, who is six feet, one inch tall, now is five pounds heavier than when he took office.

In the case of any head of state, the question always arises as to changes in alertness, mental status and the ability to carry on such a demanding job.

The question of his mental health was put to Mr. Reagan before he took office. He said he planned to have the White House physician test him periodically and would resign if serious evidence of senility or mental deterioration were detected.

It is not known whether such mental tests have been done or are planned for Mr. Reagan.

No one interviewed said Mr. Reagan was not keen or alert, as judged by his speeches, such as his recent State of the Union Message, his public appearances or his sense of humor.

Reagan Says He's Restored U.S. Image

Celebrates Birthday With Hometown Visit

The Associated Press

EUREKA, Illinois — President Ronald Reagan, celebrating his 73rd birthday with a visit to his alma mater, declared Monday that he has restored the image of the United States as a world leader.

Referring to military actions by his administration in the Mediterranean and Caribbean areas, he told students and faculty at Eureka College, from which he was graduated in 1932: "We're trying to see to it that American citizens — and it doesn't matter whether they are navy pilots in the Gulf of Sidra or medical students in Grenada — can no longer be attacked or their lives endangered with impunity."

"We've tried to bring a new honesty and moral purposefulness to our foreign policy, to show we can be candid about the essential differences between ourselves and others while still pursuing peace initiatives with them," he said.

Mr. Reagan arrived by helicopter from nearby Dixon, where he toured his newly refurbished boyhood home, rode in a parade and received an eight-layer birthday cake at a party for 4,000 in the Dixon High School gymnasium.

Although he was born in Tampico, Illinois, Mr. Reagan moved to Dixon in 1920, when he was 9, and considers it his childhood home. At that time it had a population of about 8,000, about half its present size.

Mr. Reagan said a broad consensus established during the 1940s and 1950s that the United States would defend freedom began to break down in the 1960s and 1970s. He said this was "partly in response to the Vietnam tragedy, an era of paralyzing self-doubt."

"The consequences of America's retreat were not long in coming," he added. "All of you can remember a few years back when the tragedy of the Iranian hostages was fresh in our minds; when around the world, especially in Afghanistan and Central America, Soviet expansion proceeded unchecked; when our defenses had declined dramatically, and some nations thought they could threaten or harm the United States with impunity."

Declaring, "We've changed this," Mr. Reagan quoted his ambassador to the United Nations, Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, as having said that the Reagan administration's foreign policy is different because "we've taken off our 'Kick Me' sign."

The president said: "Peace remains our highest aspiration and that's why arms control isn't enough, arms reduction is our goal. He added that "our new realism is an important means to this end."

Domestically, the president said that even though the economic recovery "is in full swing," the nation needs some changes "that will protect us against government's all too powerful tendency to grow and grow."

Specifically, he reiterated calls for line-item veto power, changes in the tax code and a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced federal budget.

At his birthday celebration in Dixon, the president said that his hometown "has changed a lot" since he left it in 1928 to go to college. "But in many ways," he added, "it hasn't changed at all. What I'm really referring to are the values and traditions that made America great."

Czechoslovakia Protest Soviet Plan for Missiles

Reuters

VIENNA — Nearly 1,000 Czechoslovakians have sent a petition to President Gustav Husak protesting the siting of Soviet medium-range nuclear missiles in their country, émigré sources here said Monday.

The petition is the largest known public protest in Czechoslovakia since the government announced last fall that it had accepted a Soviet plan to deploy missiles there and in East Germany to counter U.S. deployment of new missiles in Western Europe. The Communist Party daily, *Rude Pravo*, said it has received many letters from readers concerned about the Soviet plan.

The larger question raised by Mondale strategists is whether Mr. Hart could capitalize on a New Hampshire breakthrough, even if, as he predicts, he does "better than expected." Mondale aides claim that the rush of primaries and caucuses from March 13 to March 20 will foreclose any opportunity for Mr. Hart or any other long shot lacking funds for an aggressive advertising campaign.

That argument infuriates Mr. Hart. "I don't believe they are right," he said in an interview. "We have always prepared for a 50-state campaign. And we have contingency plans ready to raise the money we will need for those other states. It seems to me there's a note of desperation in their arguing that even if most of the Democrats oppose Mondale, nobody else can be nominated."

Paris, the cashmere capital.

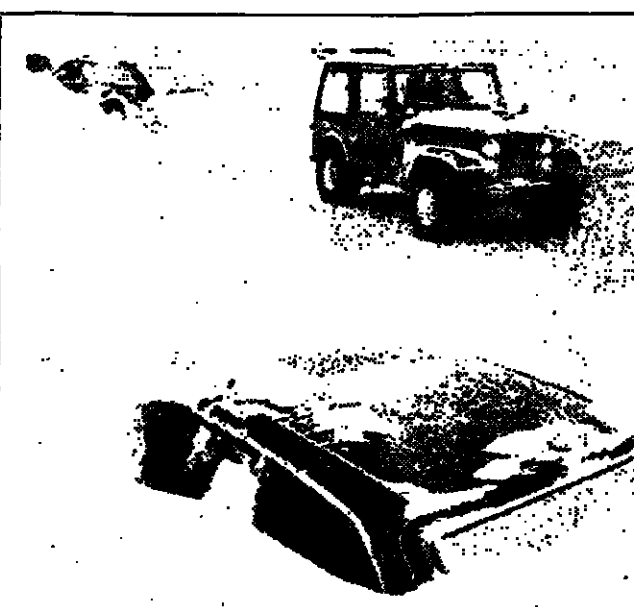
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Fargo, North Dakota, was digging out this week from a Saturday blizzard that killed seven persons in the state.

Snow, Ice in U.S. Leave 28 Dead As Storm in Midwest Moves East

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Blowing snow and bitter cold were blamed for at least 28 deaths across the United States as a weekend storm swept out of the Middle West Monday. A family of six died in their car and routine travel turned hazardous from Maine to Georgia.

Temperatures fell overnight in northern Georgia and up to 4 inches (10 centimeters) of snow was reported Monday in Jasper, with an inch on the ground in Athens and Atlanta. State police warned against all but essential travel in the northern third of Georgia and most school systems in the Atlanta area were closed Monday.

Heavy snow was also reported Monday in southeast Kentucky. Blinding snow whipped by winds gusting up to 60 mph (100 kilometers per hour) produced blizzard conditions during the weekend in parts of the Dakotas, Iowa and Minnesota, stranding hundreds of motorists. As the snow moved east Monday, the temperature fell as low as 15 degrees below zero (minus 26 centigrade).

Of the 28 known weather-related deaths, 14 were in Minnesota, including a family of six who froze when their car stalled in swirling snow and got stuck in a snowbank.

In North Carolina, up to 6 inches of snow had fallen in western counties by Monday, and 4 inches blanketed northern Alabama.

UN Aide Opens Human Rights Session With an Appeal for Action on Torture

Reuters

GENEVA — The United Nations Human Rights Commission opened Monday with an appeal from Assistant Secretary-General Kurt Herndl for faster action on a proposed convention to make torture an international crime.

In a speech formally opening the six-week session, Mr. Herndl told delegates: "It remains of the greatest importance that the convention against torture, including its implementation mechanism, is finalized in the near future so that it can become part and parcel of the body of international law concerning human rights and fundamental freedoms."

Delegates said there had been encouraging progress in a subcommittee trying to reach a draft torture convention, which has been under discussion here since 1978.

Mr. Herndl, who heads the UN Human Rights Center, outlined to delegates of the 43-nation commission and representatives of about 50 rights groups, several potential areas for UN action, including UN assistance in police or judiciary training, new arrangements for urgent action in response to human rights violations or threats of them, and discussion by the commission of the complaint that UN human rights activities are harsher on some countries than others.

Jackson Urges Protests To Bring Troops Home

By Milton Coleman

Washington Post Service

WILLIAMSTOWN, Vermont — The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, has called for marches and other demonstrations throughout the United States to increase pressure on President Ronald Reagan to withdraw U.S. troops from Lebanon and Honduras.

"We must begin to have prayer pilgrimages and marches across the country ... until the boys are home from Central America and Lebanon," Mr. Jackson told supporters Sunday at the Williamstown Elementary School here.

En route to his appearance here, Mr. Jackson told reporters aboard his chartered campaign plane that "the goal would be to heighten political awareness to the point where the president feels the pressure sufficiently to pull the boys out of Lebanon and Honduras. Resolutions are insufficient to make that happen."

He said that he thought that the resignation Sunday of the cabinet of President Amín Celaya of Lebanon should hasten the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Lebanon. "With that government ... collapsing, our boys need to come out quicker, because there is nothing standing between them and confrontation," he said.

On Central America, Mr. Jackson said he feared that the presence of U.S. troops in Honduras could lead to an invasion of Nicaragua. One of the two main rebel groups fighting against the Nicaraguan government is based in Honduras and backed by the United States.

Mr. Jackson said he would be speaking at the school here, and later he was greeted by applause from more than 1,000 in Montpelier City Hall.

At both stops, Mr. Jackson was applauded loudly as he played to the concerns of many Vermont activists: the environment, nuclear weapons, peace and women's rights. He drew cheers when he said that under the Reagan administration, life has become "more miserable for more people and more dangerous for everybody."

And he was cheered for his attacks on the Reagan administration over the "fairness issue." "Be concerned, be concerned, be concerned about the least of these," he shouted at one point, to strong applause.

Warsaw Pact Maneuvers

The Associated Press

PRAGUE — The Warsaw Pact on Monday reportedly moved troops into the field for winter exercises. Czechoslovak television suggested tactics would deal with how to respond to a nuclear threat from Western Europe. "Preparations culminated" Monday for the five-day exercise, the CTK news agency reported.

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In New Hampshire, Hart Seems to Be Moving Up

By David S. Broder

Washington Post Service

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire — In the rearview mirror through which the managers of Walter F. Mondale's campaign view the rest of the New Hampshire primary field, Gary Hart seems no closer than before. But others in New Hampshire think that the Colorado senator is moving up in the Democratic presidential field.

"I keep hearing the Hart talk," a top Mondale operative said Saturday, "but we don't find it in our canvassing. He went up for a little after the Dartmouth debate" on Jan. 15, "and then back down."

But Mr. Hart certainly was garnering votes the other morning when he took his turn as the guest speaker at the candidates' forum that Sears, Roebuck & Co. sponsors for the employees at its shopping mall store just south of Manchester.

"I was very impressed with his answer," said Lori Blaze, a saleswoman who asked Mr. Hart how he would "reduce the deficit without hurting middle-class people who are finally enjoying a little prosperity."

"I'll tell you one thing," Mr. Hart answered. "You're not going to do it with candidates who finance their campaigns from special-interest groups or who promise those special-interest groups everything they want. Those candidates are not going to be looking out for you."

That answer was a double shot at Mr. Mondale, who has most of the interest-group endorsements, and Senator John Glenn of Ohio, who has most of the political action committee contributions, which Mr. Hart and Mr. Mondale have refused.

Mrs. Blaze, an independent, said she had "not totally made up my mind, but I was certainly impressed."

Another employee, Paul Speidel, said Mr. Hart "makes more sense than anyone else I've heard." An independent, Mr. Speidel said he would vote for Mr. Hart in the Democratic primary.

A reporter sitting at a table with six women who had just had coffee with Mr. Hart after his question-and-answer session heard comments like these: "Very dynamic. He gives you an honest answer. He really believes what he's saying. I like the idea of having a young man succeed Ronald Reagan. If we're going to change, it should be to someone his age."

A Boston Globe poll published Sunday shows Mr. Hart trailing

Mr. Mondale and closing in on Mr. Glenn, along with Jesse L. Jackson, for second place.

As a result, the longtime long shot finds himself in the unusual position of trying to discourage speculation that he could bolt out of the pack by Feb. 28 and finish second to Mr. Mondale.

"I've never said I'm going to finish in a certain place or with a certain percentage," Mr. Hart said at a news conference in Portsmouth Friday, the last day of his latest swing through the state. "All I have to do in the early states is do better than expected."

"Then the composite results of Iowa, New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine and Wyoming will make it clear" by or about March 13, "that I am the only viable alternative to Walter Mondale."

Mr. Hart's New Hampshire organization, headed by a widely respected Jimmy Carter campaign veteran, Jeanne Shaheen, and fueled by volunteers from New England colleges, has been rated for months as second only to the Mondale machine. Operating out of 11 headquarters, Mr. Hart's workers have canvassed 45,000 people and aim to reach 35,000 more.

But it is only in the last 30 days, Mr. Hart said in an interview, that "the chemistry of the race began to shift in my direction."

He attributed the change to the "decline of the Glenn campaign, the favorable reviews I got on the Dartmouth debate and the start of



Gary Hart

what is still a limited television campaign." Others say Mr. Hart's campaigning, often criticized as lackluster, began to sparkle — at least on occasion.

The essence of his message has not changed. It is still Mr. Hart's argument that the United States faces fundamentally new problems in the 1980s and that he alone of the eight Democrats represents "a new generation and new ideas."

Senator Hart, 47, has lost his claim to be the youngest candidate in the field since Mr. Jackson joined the race, and Mr. Jackson has emerged as a strong competitor for Mr. Hart among the younger voters who seek a charismatic candidate.

The larger question raised by Mondale strategists is whether Mr. Hart could capitalize on a New Hampshire breakthrough, even if, as he predicts, he does "better than expected." Mondale aides claim that the rush of primaries and caucuses from March 13 to March 20 will foreclose any opportunity for Mr. Hart or any other long shot lacking funds for an aggressive advertising campaign.

That argument infuriates Mr. Hart. "I don't believe they are right," he said in an interview. "We have always prepared for a 50-state campaign. And we have contingency plans ready to raise the money we will need for those other states. It seems to me there's a note of desperation in their arguing that even if most of the Democrats oppose Mondale, nobody else can be nominated."

Former Civil Guard Is Wounded in Spain

United Press International

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain — A retired member of the paramilitary Civil Guard was shot and critically wounded as he walked home from church Sunday. Officials said they suspected that Basque separatists were responsible for the attack.

Police said a gunman shot José Herrero Quilez, 65, several times in the back at point-blank range. No one claimed responsibility for the shooting but officials said it was similar to attacks by the Basque separatist group ETA.

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basing trade relations with other food-exporting countries, primarily the United States.

It is curious. As the European Community has made Europe richer, that wealth and security seem to have eroded the political purposes on which the Community was founded.

Immediately behind the farmers' riots looms the great decision to be made on Spain's application to join the European Community. That is worth watching as an important test of the European mood and of the direction in which the market itself will evolve.

The idealists, who want to see the Community grow toward larger political responsibilities, believe that the rich countries have a moral obligation to admit Spain promptly and to use the European Community to support Spain's venture into parliamentary democracy. But France and Italy worry about the impact of cheap Spanish produce and wine that will compete with their own farmers' output. Spain's admission is already well behind schedule. Whether it will happen at all increasingly looks like an open question. It is a classic collision between the European Community's original political aims and the less lofty interests it now chiefly serves.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Bickering Over Arms

itself has so far proved unable to confirm.

There is more substance in accusations that the new Soviet radars and missile tests. Though there is no proof of an overt cheating or any imminent threat to national security, there is evidence of activity that might lead to test violations. The Russians contend that their powerful new radar at Abalakova is for space tracking. But contrary to the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, it also can be used for missile defense. Now, the Russians face similar complaints about U.S. radars. The standing commission insists to examine these suspicions.

Its protocol calls for confidential discussions. As the Russians point out, the administration's public charges have bruised that convention. The Russians are not greatly communicative at the best of times, but that fact only emphasizes the American stake in the commission. The more serious the administration's concerns, the more eager it should be to use the commission to resolve them.

Quiet discussions of weapons and the problems they raise are probably the most valuable feature of the whole arms control process. Public clamors about violations that might be explained or remedied only damage that process and discourage new agreements. Now that President Reagan urges a more serious effort to negotiate arms control, his administration needs to behave accordingly.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Budget That Wasn't

The more carefully you look at President Reagan's budget performance, the more peculiar it becomes. He has sent to Congress a budget that neither he nor anyone in his administration seems willing to support. His budget director acknowledges fundamental inconsistencies, and his economic adviser assures Congress that it has no relationship to the administration's purposes: "The budget is not what we want to see happen."

What do they want? A smaller deficit, they say. How? Here you get suggestions of spending cuts, unspecified. But the budget director, David Stockman, told *Fortune Magazine* a few weeks ago that there will be no more large spending cuts — and he is certainly right as long as military spending remains untouchable. The budget itself contains no significant spending cuts.

The economic adviser, Martin Feldstein, hints that there will obviously have to be a large tax increase after the November election. But Mr. Feldstein is leaving that job in a few months, and there is no reason to think that he is speaking for the president.

The *White House* spokesman heatedly says the president reaffirms the figures as printed in the budget. But the figures of the *Staff* do assume the deficit will decline; others say it will not. In fact, the president is refusing to make the basic choice. Mr. Stockman incautiously suggests that the *White House* is waiting to hear the voice of the people in November. But suppose Mr. Reagan wins, and concludes that the voters want neither spending cuts nor tax increases. What then? The administration grins and shrugs.

Mr. Reagan says that he wants Congress to negotiate with him. His secretary of the Treasury, always a reliable indicator of political currents at the *White House*, chides the Democrats for not responding immediately. But

what are they to negotiate on? A budget that the administration has already disavowed?

Mr. Reagan is not doing a president's job. Under American law and custom, the initiative comes from the president. The American government does not work well when the president refuses to lead.

Mr. Reagan has given no one in Congress much reason to believe that he is ready to negotiate in good faith. If he were really looking for a way to begin reducing the deficit and wanted a congressional proposal, he could seize the combination of spending cuts and tax increases drafted by Senator Robert Dole, who has shown more courage and candor on the budget than all the administration's various quarreling factions put together.

Several times over the past year, the Republican senator from Kansas has called for just such negotiations between White House officials and congressional leaders; the White House has not yet responded.

Given that experience, it is hardly unreasonable for Democrats to fear that negotiations now would be merely a trap. They assume that if they were to make any serious proposal, Mr. Reagan would spring up from the table and bound around the country brandishing it as evidence that the Democrats want to raise taxes and weaken the national defense.

But perhaps Mr. Reagan has had a true change of heart since Senator Dole's last unanswered invitation. Perhaps he really does want genuine negotiations now with Congress. If that is the case, those negotiations will have to start with a presidential proposal and a presidential position. Mr. Reagan will have to come up with a presidential budget that he is prepared to stand behind. On the central issue of American domestic policy, he will have to start behaving like a president.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.



Reagan and the Military: A Love-Hurt Relation

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — It is well accepted in politics and public life that, with a certain kind of friend, one is not greatly in need of enemies. Everyone who observes the relationship between the Reagan administration and the military establishment should surely agree.

The administration is strongly in support of the armed services. But I would contend that no administration since 1815 has been more comprehensively damaging to the military's reputation.

There is, first, the matter of the budget. In the years following World War II, with the Great Depression still strong in the national memory, military expenditure was seen as a benign, even useful stimulus to private spending, investment and employment and thus to economic performance in general.

These outlays emerged as a somewhat unsettling factor in the Vietnam War — a cause of inflation and of the need for a tax increase. Now, under the Reagan administration, there has been a further major step. Military spending has become the principal and the most highly visible cause of the present and prospective budget deficits. And, a more compelling matter, this spending has been pre-

the Marine Corps and its commanders has suffered there from a military commitment to a

Next there has been the impairment, even collapse of civilian control in and over the Pentagon.

The Reagan administration has abandoned any effort at such control by according major authority in the Defense Department and over the armed services to executives from the weapons firms or their lobbyists. This is not civilian control but rather incestuous administration of the military-industrial complex by the military-industrial complex. It is the services again that suffer; no one can accord them their much-valued reputation for disinterested patriotism and public service if they are seen as the agency of and the conduit for revenues to the great weapons firms — firms that from this largesse have been showing record gains in profits.

Finally there is the nature and effect of modern weaponry. Anciently, the soldier with his weapons has been seen as a source of the citizen's security — of protection against invasion, rapine and pillage from beyond the borders. No longer. All reference to modern weaponry has a connotation

of destruction not only for the enemy but for the citizens and, increasingly, for all life on the planet. Modern weaponry has made the military seem not a protector of life but the custodian of horror and death. And increasingly it is seen as horror without even a military purpose.

None of this truly awesome development seems to have affected the thought and expression of the administration. Instead, there has been the unrelenting commitment to new weapons and weapons systems and to the deployment of those now becoming available. All of this has had a well-advertised priority over the pursuit of effective arms control. This has stimulated an unprecedented wave of concern over the effects of nuclear weapons and war.

To the policy has been added the rhetoric. From high civilian officials in these last years we have had a flow of statements on the possibility and acceptability of limited nuclear war, on the possibility of protracted nuclear war and on prevailing in a nuclear war, and the emergence of civilian defense proposals and plans that bear closely and vividly on the insane.

It would be hard to imagine any-

being better calculated to associate the military establishment with the nuclear horror. It is hardly surprising that a very considerable number of high officers—Admirals Lee, N. LeRocque, John Marshall Lee, R. LoGayler and not least Hyman G. Rickover—have emerged from their years of service to express themselves strongly on the need for effective arms control.

The lines of remedial action are obvious: a military budget that respects civilian needs; a total curb on unneeded or irrelevant military operations abroad; control of the Pentagon by civilians who actually control, who are wholly divorced from corporate interest; strong affirmation of the principle of no first use; acceptance of the bilateral freeze as a first step toward arms control; arms control viewed as something to be achieved and not as a political posture. Only then will the military services again be seen as the instruments of a nation's protection, not of its—and the world's—destruction.

The writer, professor of economics emeritus at Harvard University, is author, most recently, of "The Anatomy of Power." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

In War, a Nation 'Short of Breath'

WASHINGTON — As one of the last' acts of his life, Martin Herz, a diplomat, teacher and writer who died last year of cancer, gave a series of four lectures at Georgetown University called "The Vietnam War in Retrospect."

The talks, which have now been published by the university, raised some troubling questions for democracies in general, and for journalists in particular.

Some of Mr. Herz's conclusions: The United States is not capable of waging a protracted war, especially one so complex and difficult to understand.

He was talking about Vietnam, but his point could as easily be applied to Lebanon. If Mr. Herz was right, then so is Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam of Syria when he says that "the Americans are short of breath" and will eventually leave Lebanon because it is inconvenient, unpopular and unsuited to quick solutions.

The lack of U.S. staying power, Mr. Herz said, is partly the result of the shortcomings of the American press, which tends to report wars in terms of good guys vs. bad guys.

In Vietnam, the conventional wisdom of the reporters was that the South Vietnamese government was corrupt, repressive and unpopular. But, in retrospect, he said (and he was there) it was clear that the South Vietnamese government was making military progress in fighting the war, and that it was generating popular

By Jim Anderson

support, while the Viet Cong were increasingly dependent on forced inductees from the North.

He maintained that the American press never favorably portrayed the South Vietnamese military, although the South Vietnamese soldiers frequently fought well and suffered many casualties.

In retrospect, he said, it is clear that the Viet Cong, who were portrayed as gallant little natives in black pajamas, were North Vietnamese draftees, sent to the South in about the same way they are now sent to fight and die in Cambodia.

But, Mr. Herz said, the American press — and particularly television, with its enormous political impact — has a built-in bias for reporting news that is bad for the home team.

He recalled the example of a wire service pool reporter in World War II, covering the Allied landings in North Africa. The reporter sent back a report that described (accurately) ships running aground on landing barriers and Allied ships shelling their own troops.

Mr. Herz recalled one line from the report: "He was like a giant train wreck." But, he said, the reporter missed the central point that the Allied landing succeeded in its goal of putting ashore 5,000 men with a minimum of casualties. So it was, he said, in Vietnam, and so it will be.

with future military operations. The lasting impressions of the Vietnam War are photographic: South Vietnamese soldiers cowering desperately to helicopter skids, a Vietnamese general summarily executing a Viet Cong captive in the streets of Saigon, bodies laid out in the U.S. Embassy compound after the 1968 Tet offensive.

Mr. Herz said these vivid impressions—which had immense political impact in the United States—observed some larger truths: The South Vietnamese troops generally fought with a will to improve (toward the end of the war) the Viet Cong, which was essentially a front organization for the Hanoi government, had a brutal but unpublishized policy of executing local government officials; the Tet offensive was a military disaster for the Communist forces—it decimated the Viet Cong and forced the North Vietnamese to take over the fighting in the South.

Mr. Herz offered no solutions to the problems he posed. But he thought the lack of American ability to back up its worldwide commitments would lead to more Vietnams.

"All I can do," he concluded, "is point out what happened in Vietnam has had reverberations almost everywhere because it affected what we think we can and cannot do, just as it affected what others think they can do with impunity. This is not a good situation and it cannot last."

United Press International.

The Iranian Revolution: A Fixation With Death

fighting Iraq or the various guerrilla and tribal rebels opposing the rule of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Isfahan's contribution to the celebrations underlines the revolution's almost obsessive desire to increase the number of its martyrs. It was no accident that Ayatollah Khomeini's first move on his return to Iran in 1979 was to visit a graveyard, where he heralded the age of martyrdom. "One of the most especially good things," he said, "is that we have many people, who die for our country, the stronger we shall become," the 85-year-old ruler has said. "Muslims everywhere must conquer the fear of death so that they can conquer the whole world."

This year's anniversary is of much psychological importance for the Islamic leadership. The 7th-century caliphate of Imam Ali, considered to be the only other "just government" in history, lasted barely four years. Its "legitimate successor," the Khomeini government has already broken that record. "But is there anything to celebrate?" one member of the Islamic parliament asked recently. His answer was his own question — an emphatic yes: "There is only what is listed a series of broken promises."

Most of those promises, however, were made by the middle-class politicians who, for a time, were used by the revolutionary leadership as easily disposable front men. Ayatollah

Khomeini and the other revolutionary mullahs have said today that they never said they would establish democracy or bring prosperity. Such "Western style" demands were raised by the front men, who dreamed of a different revolution.

One revolution can easily hide another. And this is what happened in Iran. The intelligentsia, which began the revolt against the shah, wanted more democracy. The mullahs, who turned the revolt into a revolution by bringing in the illiterate masses, wanted to get rid of too much Western influence and wanted no more. No "dawn of liberty" was ever promised or demanded.

And the Iranian writer Fereydoon Hoveyda, says the book "Fendal Nights," says the principal aim of the Moslem clergy was to prevent material progress from leading to a situation in which "man-made law would replace that of Allah."

The revolution was essentially caused by the deep cultural and moral rift that existed between the Iranian masses and their ruling elites. Five years later a rift of a different kind—perhaps more dangerous—has opened. It is the strange division between the clerical masses and the shah's clerical masses.

The shah tried to teach the Iranians how to live but failed because he did not show them how to die. The ayatollah may fail because of his inability to offer life a fair chance.

During the past five years more than a quarter of a million Iranians have died in the war with Iraq or in clashes involving urban guerrillas or tribal rebels. Between 8,000 and 12,000 people have been executed and nearly two million have been forced into exile. An estimated three million people have been made homeless by war. Despite its record of atrocities, Iran has become a major power in the Middle East.

It is unlikely that Iran will experience another revolution, "a constructive revolution," any time soon. But the present policy of war abroad and repression at home may not survive the inflexible Ayatollah. His designated heir, Ayatollah Hussein Ali Montazeri, is already trying to mark his distance from these policies.

In Islamic terms, the revolution has succeeded. All women are forced to wear veils; alcoholic beverages are outlawed. The "corrupt" and "immoral" elements of society performing arts have been all but eliminated. The tribal rule that dominated the country has been replaced by a new law of the land. All key positions are filled by the clergy or their relatives.

"Today, Iran is the only truly Islamic country in the world," the regime's spokesman and speaker of the parliament, Ayatollah Hashemi Rafsanjani, boasted recently.

"Well," asked a Tehran editorial writer, "where do we go from here?"

International Herald Tribune

LETTER

UN Aid to Palestinians

In his letter, "The Palestinians in Lebanon" (*IBT*, Feb. 13), Charles Kupchan hopes for a permanent settlement and durable solution to the question of the Palestinian refugees living in Lebanon. This is a sentiment that all could support, especially the United Nations Relief and Works Agency, which provides assistance to Palestinian refugees living in Lebanon and four other areas. In Lebanon there are 240,000 Palestinian refugees registered with the agency.

Unfortunately Mr. Kupchan has some of his facts wrong. UNRWA's total budget for relief this year is \$23 million. Only a portion of this will go to Lebanon. Over 60 percent of the agency's budget (\$23 million in 1984) goes to operating 653 schools; the remainder goes to health care. There has been an emergency relief operation in Lebanon since June 1982 that will be phased out next month; UNRWA does not spend \$20 million a year on relief in Lebanon.

Mr. Kupchan also says that UNRWA has discouraged integration of Palestinian refugees into the countries where they live. UNRWA is not in a position to either encourage or discourage integration. The agency has a UN mandate to provide its relief services to eligible refugees among the 1.5 million registered refugees living in Lebanon, Jordan, Syria and the West Bank and Gaza. That is the sole purpose of UNRWA.

RON WILKINSON
UNRWA Information Director

[illegible]

A Russian Lever The Pacific By Stanley Karn

Kremlin's New History Elevates Brezhnev to Ranks of the 'Greatest'

By Dusko Doder

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union has published a new history of the Communist Party in which Leonid Brezhnev, the late president, is hailed as one of the greatest political figures of the mid-20th century. With the exception of Lenin, the founder of the Soviet party and state, no other Kremlin leader has ever been accorded such posthumous praise in the party history.

The publication of the history is a major event because it sets down in a single volume the latest interpretation of the evolution of the Soviet party. It is an authoritative version of events and policies, in effect a bible for its 17 million members.

The 783-page book, which went on sale in recent days, is a revised version of the sixth edition of the party history, which appeared only 18 months ago in a printing of 700,000.

The new volume contains only minor revisions of the old text and a new chapter on party policies since Brezhnev was replaced by Yuri V. Andropov after his death in November 1982.

A comparison of the two volumes did not suggest a reinterpretation of the Soviet past in light of Mr. Andropov's policies. The new history, edited by an alternate Politburo member, Boris Ponomarev, who has prepared every edition since 1959, incorporates most of the positions developed by Mr. Andropov during the past 14 months.

While the recent history is largely illustrated through extensive quotations from Mr. Andropov's speeches and articles, it also accorded unusual prominence to Konstantin U. Chernenko, a Brezhnev protégé and Mr. Andropov's former rival for the post of general secretary of the party.

Mr. Chernenko was the only Politburo member to be singled out in the text, first as a keynote speaker at the June 1983 plenary of the Central Committee and subsequently as one of the architects of the party's ideological line.

Mr. Andropov's speech at the plenum, along with Mr. Chernenko's address and the decisions of the Central Committee, were cited as three elements which have "determined the crucial directions and objectives" of the party at the current stage.

Cheysson Attempt Fails To Get New Chad Talks

The Associated Press

PARIS — The three-nation African trip by Claude Cheysson, the French minister of external relations, has failed to produce a new date for reconciliation talks between warring factions in Chad, French officials said Monday.

Mr. Cheysson returned to Paris Sunday night after a four-day trip that took him to Chad, Ethiopia and Libya in an attempt to find a peaceful solution to the latest round of Chad's 19-year civil war.

Reconciliation talks were to have begun Jan. 9 in the Ethiopian capital of Addis Ababa, the headquarters of the Organization of African Unity. But the talks never got off the ground because Chad's president, Hissene Habré refused to participate, contending that the rebel leader, Goukouni Oueddei, was being treated like a head of state.

During his African tour, Mr. Cheysson met with Mr. Habré, Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Ethiopian leader, and Colonel Moamer Qadhafi of Libya.

There were conflicting reports about Mr. Cheysson's two-hour meeting Sunday with Colonel Qadhafi in Tripoli. After the meeting, Colonel Qadhafi said that Mr. Cheysson had agreed with him about the necessity of finding a "third man" who could end the stalemate between Mr. Habré and Mr. Goukouni and lead Chad to peace. Mr. Cheysson, however, denied that he and the Libyan leader discussed such a subject.

Libyan-backed troops loyal to Mr. Goukouni, Chad's former president, began an offensive in northern Chad last June. Their march toward Chad's capital of Njamena was halted when France sent 3,000 soldiers into its former colony in August.

The intriguing references to Mr. Chernenko suggest that he may retain considerable influence in the leadership.

The seventh edition had been approved for printing Dec. 15. At the time, Mr. Andropov had been seriously ill for months. He has not made a public appearance since August.

The new history makes references to unspecified shortcomings and difficulties during the last years of Brezhnev. But it subsequently described Brezhnev as a "faithful disciple of Lenin," a "patriot, leading revolutionary and peace champion, and a greatest political and state figure of mid-20th century."

In the past, with the exception of Lenin, Soviet party histories invariably denounced former leaders.

Nikita S. Khrushchev insisted on a strong anti-Stalin assessment, partly to reinforce his own position as Stalin's successor. Brezhnev, who replaced Khrushchev in 1964, developed an anti-Khrushchev tone, partly for the same reasons. At the same time, Brezhnev partly rehabilitated Stalin as the wartime leader.

The new history does not include any dramatic rewrites of the Stalin and Khrushchev periods. However, it contains fewer Brezhnev quotations.

Whereas the sixth edition under Brezhnev contained a series of standard ideological commitments, the new edition bears Mr. Andropov's imprint. It omits a variety of assessments and pledges from the party's program.

Mr. Andropov has described the program, adopted in 1963, as containing provisions that "have not withstood in full measure the test of time" while some included "elements of separation from reality." The party program predicted that communism in the Soviet Union would be built by 1980.

The new history dropped previous assertions that the Soviet state "has resolved many important questions of building communism." Instead, the Soviet Union is described as a "society of developed socialism." This phrase is further described as "a long historical phase on the road to gradual evolution to communism." The Soviet society, it continues, is at "the beginning of that road."



Agapito Aquino telling supporters at Manila airport that they must fight for liberty under the Marcos rule.

Aquino Brother Emerges As a Leading Marcos foe

By David Briscoe

The Associated Press

MANILA — Nearly six months after former Senator Benigno S. Aquino Jr. was assassinated at Manila International Airport, his brother, Agapito Aquino, is emerging as a major Philippine opposition figure.

Agapito Aquino has acknowledged that some of the affection for his older brother has been transferred to him, but he professes not to be ready to run for political office.

Some local political observers, however, are already projecting the 44-year-old Agapito as an opposition candidate against President Ferdinand E. Marcos in elections in 1987.

Mr. Marcos, 66, who has ruled for 16 years, has indicated he will run for re-election despite calls for his resignation after Mr. Aquino's unsolved assassination.

No other opposition leader has so far appeared likely to fill the murdered Benigno Aquino's role as Mr. Marcos's chief rival. The older Aquino was 50 when he was gunned down Aug. 21 when he arrived after three years of voluntary exile in the United States to help opposition efforts against Mr. Marcos.

Before that, the former senator had been jailed for eight years by Mr. Marcos, who was then ruling under martial law, which he lifted in 1981.

Despite his prominence, the younger Aquino, a former plastics manufacturer, has little political experience.

He was not widely known until the assassination, but now opposition demonstrators chant his nickname, Butz, along with that of his brother, Ninoy.

His picture has appeared on magazine covers. A weekly tabloid featured Mr. Aquino declaring, "If Ninoy could only see me now."

Mr. Aquino was quoted as saying that he had three major assets: "First, I look like Ninoy. Second, I sound like Ninoy. And third, I don't have a first lady," a reference to Imelda Marcos, a target of much opposition criticism.

Mr. Aquino, the father of three children, is separated from his wife, but she has attended some of his rallies.

Mr. Aquino gained a higher political profile with a dramatic march that ended Sunday. Police backed down after four hours and allowed the marchers to pass a

blockade after Mr. Aquino insisted on taking at least 1,000 marchers to the airport and a small delegation to the runway where his brother was slain.

To 20 followers gathered at the runway, he read a pledge to carry on his brother's fight.

A week earlier, he won a another confrontation with riot police, negotiating with three generals to let him lead a march through Manila.

It grew into the biggest opposition showing since Mr. Aquino's funeral, with hundreds of thousands lining streets and joining the march.

A lawyer, who asked not to be identified, said there has been speculation that Mr. Marcos might be allowing Mr. Aquino victories in his confrontations with military blockades. Thus, the lawyer explained, Agapito Aquino can quickly build an image as the leading opposition figure, but Mr. Marcos feels confident that Mr. Aquino is inexperienced enough for him to handle.

Investigators Call Widow of Alleged Killer of Aquino

The Associated Press

MANILA — A Philippine fact-finding board on Monday subpoenaed the widow and son of Rolando Galman, the man the government claims killed the opposition leader, Benigno S. Aquino Jr., to testify about alleged links between Mr. Galman and the military.

Mr. Galman's mother, Saturnina Galman, 53, earlier told the board in a letter that she believed her son had connections with some military officers and asked the board to subpoena Lina Lazaro, Mr. Galman's wife, and their young son Reynaldo.

Mrs. Galman's attorney said the widow had refused his personal appeals to testify because she doesn't want trouble, doesn't want to be involved.

Mrs. Galman said Mr. Galman's 10-year-old son Reynaldo had told her that a colonel and several others took his father away from their home on Aug. 17, four days before Mr. Aquino was killed on his return from exile in the United States.

The government claims that Mr. Galman was a Communist agent recruited to kill Mr. Aquino. His mother supports opposition claims that soldiers shot him.

NATO Strike Eastward Is Urged in War

Western Experts Debate
Conventional Conflict

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK — A NATO strategy for a conventional weapons war with the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies is being debated by military men, academics and civilian experts in American and European foundations.

In an article in International Security, a Harvard University publication that deals with military issues, Professor Samuel P. Huntington of Harvard argued that if the Soviet Union embarked on an offensive into Western Europe, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization should retaliate with an offensive into East Germany and Czechoslovakia.

His is the most recent of a series of proposals, aimed on both sides of the Atlantic, seeking a Western strategy that does not involve nuclear exchanges.

The quest for a new alliance strategy was started by General Bernard W. Rogers, NATO's supreme commander, more than two years ago. The general believes that, if the members of NATO increased military spending by 4 percent a year, they would have the money to develop and produce high-technology systems that would enable them to destroy the second echelon of a Soviet offensive into Western Europe.

Defense industry experts say there is no doubt that the necessary weapons can be produced and that some of them will be available to U.S. forces in Europe in the next few years. But Mr. Huntington wrote that in view of economic conditions in Western Europe, budget increases were likely to remain at 2 to 2.5 percent instead of the 3 percent agreed to by the alliance in 1978.

He called for a new element in NATO strategy, "conventional retaliation," under which targets highly valued by Soviet-bloc countries would be attacked. The professor said that, after the security of the homeland, Moscow valued the security of its satellites.

This view is questioned by some military experts, who believe that, once a Soviet offensive into West Germany began, it would not be deterred by any NATO strike into East Germany and Czechoslovakia unless the strike severed Soviet lines of communication. But this, Mr. Huntington said, would be what a NATO drive could achieve.

Mr. Huntington also asserted, and here NATO military leaders agree, that an invasion of the East would exploit a prime Soviet military weakness. This, he said, is that the Soviet military can be expected to be much better at executing a detailed plan of attack than it would be in adjusting to unexpected circumstances resulting from an invasion of the East.

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Dr. Henry S. Kaplan Is Dead at 65; Aided in Cure of Hodgkin's Disease

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Dr. Henry S. Kaplan, 65, the radiologist who helped to find a way to cure Hodgkin's disease, died of lung cancer at his home on the Stanford University campus in Palo Alto, California, Saturday night.

Dr. Kaplan was the co-inventor, with Edward Ginzton, of the first medical linear accelerator in the Western Hemisphere. It was first used in 1955, about six months after a different type had been put into use in England.

The most dramatic results with linear accelerators have been for Hodgkin's disease. Linear accelerators enable doctors to direct radiation beams more like a rifle than a shotgun, as had been the case with older, low-powered X-ray machines.

Dr. Kaplan was born in Chicago. He graduated from the University of Chicago and earned his medical degree at Rush Medical College in Chicago.

Duke of Beaufort, 83, Master of Queen's Horse
LONDON (UPI) — The Duke of Beaufort, 83, former Master of the Queen's Horse and founder of the Badminton Horse Trials, died at his Gloucestershire home Sunday.

Henry Hugh Arthur FitzRoy Somerset was the only son of the 9th Duke of Beaufort. He served many years as chairman of the Masters of Foxhounds Association and of the British Field Sports Society.

Other deaths:
Pierre Dusan, 68, a Swiss writer and composer, whose songs made him widely known, especially in French-speaking countries, Saturday in Epalinges, Switzerland.

Digno Garcia, 64, the Paraguayan singer whose version of "Guaraní" became a worldwide hit in the mid-1960s, of a heart attack in the Belgian town of Geraardsbergen, where he had lived since 1958.

Vice Admiral Lloyd Jerome Wilts, 92, credited with saving the cruiser Detroit at Pearl Harbor during the Japanese surprise attack, Wednesday in La Jolla, California. Admiral Wilts, who was captain of the Detroit, rapidly moved the ship out of the harbor. It was the only major undamaged fighting vessel after the attack.

Sweden Links Seized Parts to Computer
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
STOCKHOLM — U.S.-made computer equipment confiscated by Swedish customs last month was classified Monday as war material connected with a highly advanced computer impounded as it was reportedly being smuggled to the Soviet Union.

The Swedish War Materials Inspectorate said the parts were linked with Digital VAX II-782 parts earlier impounded at Helsingborg and sold back last month to the computer's U.S. manufacturer, Digital Equipment Corp.

The customs director, Bjorn Eriksson, said the newly confiscated components had been shipped from South Africa at about the same time as the previously impounded parts. He said customs would probably seek to sell the equipment back to Digital.

Experts said the computers are capable of plotting advanced military maneuvers and missile guidance and are compatible with the U.S. spy satellite tracking systems.

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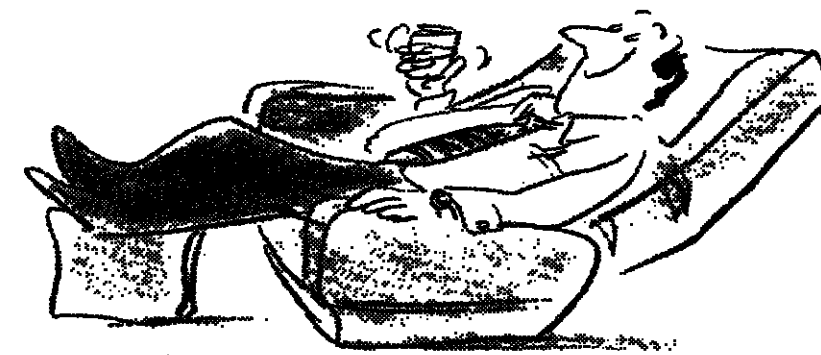
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SPORTS

Simon of USOC Foresees End of Olympics' Amateur Standard

The Associated Press
SARAJEVO—On the eve of the first events at the 1984 Winter Olympics, the president of the U.S. Olympic Committee said Monday that it soon may be necessary to abandon the Games' amateur image.

"In my opinion, the Olympic movement is precious," said William Simon said as hockey officials studied the amateur credentials of a number of players entered in the tournament. "If you have a simple

definition of amateur, I prefer staying with it. "If that is not possible, we should move to open the Games to all athletes. That would be the fairest of all."

Simon made his comments at a news conference at which he was closely questioned about the growing controversy over eligibility standards for Olympic athletes.

Simon said "the dishonesty of under-the-table payments and pseudo professionals" endangers

the Olympic concept. "We ought to have eligibility rules that all 151 nations in the Olympic movement can understand and abide by," he said.

"I prefer the purest definition of amateurism," he said. "In the absence of that, open it up. We're halfway or three-quarters way there in some sports now."

Simon said he defined an amateur as "a person who participates without pay. Endorsement income is all right and the United States supports having an athlete who is a professional in one sport retain his amateur standing in another. That is our recommendation."

Willie Gault of the National Football League's Chicago Bears, a world-class sprinter, would be an example of such two-sport eligibility. Gault reportedly hopes to regain his amateur standing in track and participate in the summer Olympics at Los Angeles.

The hockey debate began when the United States questioned the eligibility of four Canadian players. Two had played minor-league hockey, another played in the Na-

tional Hockey League and the fourth signed an NHL contract.

The USOC president said there are many examples of athletes receiving illicit payments, with skiers earning up to \$250,000 a year and track trust funds accumulating money for stars in that sport. "Bill Simon feels it's wrong, but it exists," he said.

"We ought to be honest or open

the Games. One or the other. We can't go on walking this line. I don't think we can continue to look the other way at these charges."

Simon said he was troubled by the fact that loose standards amount to "the moral issue of teaching the athletes to cheat. I deplore that."

"Rule 26"—the IOC's eligibility standard—"is clear. We should

not hesitate to protest any team with pro players."

"We are not pure in the United States, but to the best of our ability, we are pure in terms of amateurism," he said.

"Either the IOC adopts a definition of amateurism that allows all athletes to compete or the Games are purified. Make it an honest definition. It is not today."

5 Driven Stars Near Exit Ramp

By Thomas Boswell
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—Greed and glory make bad baseball bedfellows. Losing may not be like dying, but getting old definitely is.

For Pete Rose, Tom Seaver, Joe Morgan, Reggie Jackson and Jim Palmer, it has been a winter of doubt. Each feels quartered by those conflicting passions that bind athletes to a game beyond their natural time. Still alluring are the money, the cheers, the ribald friendships. And some players simply love the rule challenge—the hard edge of accomplishment—too deeply to quit. We have to forgive our legends for doing what we'd probably do in their places.

As players and as men, Rose, Seaver, Jackson, Morgan and Palmer are as good as baseball has to offer. But these days they're down and the referee is counting. We hardly know if we want them to get up.

Since the World Series, in which he was benched by the Phillies, Rose has tried to sell himself. The problem was there weren't any bidders. Rose, who'd lived by stats, was being strangled by them—a .245 batting average and .286 slugging average at age 42 said he was washed up.

Finally, he sat on Montreal's doorstep like an orphan until the Expos had pity and adopted him. But he agreed to every humiliating demand. He has to win a job in Florida, like a rookie. He'll play left

field and bat second—neither his preference. He'll put the team's needs ahead of his passion for the 209 hits he needs to break Ty Cobb's career record of 419.

No other player has given baseball more than Rose. On the other hand, he's the student of the game enough to know he hasn't been as dominant in his era as Cobb was in his. Soon it may get hard to swallow Rose's pursuit of Cobb.

Seaver recently got the slap in the face of a lifetime. Just when he thought he could relax and play out his days for the New York Mets, he discovered the Chicago White Sox owned his contract. Following 5-13 and 9-14 seasons, Seaver had been cast into the compensation pool, deemed unworthy to be part of the Mets' glorious, 26-member "protected list."

Mets fans erupted. "The White Sox dealt us dirty," moaned the team's owner, Nelson Doubleday. "There is an unwritten law in baseball [about this]. Doubleday now realizes he's no longer a party to baseball's unwritten gentlemanly agreements. Thanks to his role in getting Bowie Kuhn fired, he's lost his gentleman's standing in the game's old-boy network."

Eddie Einhorn, White Sox president and Kuhn's most vocal supporter, says, "This has nothing to do with Kuhn. . . . To take someone other than Seaver would have made us look foolish." Accept that at face value and you'll believe every knockdown pitch just slipped. The friends of Bowie Kuhn

may have stuck one in Nelson Doubleday's ear.

But Seaver is the guy who has to pay. The White Sox, with their credit, have dealt with the future Hall of Famer as if he were a free man. "We could say, 'We own your contract. You have no leverage,'" said Einhorn. "Instead, we've decided to negotiate with him like a free agent."

Palmer's the lucky one. After his 5-4 season (and his history as a clubhouse pain in the neck), the Baltimore Orioles offered the old free agent a good one-year deal, although they knew nobody wanted him much.

"For services rendered," shrugs an Orioles official. "We hope it turns out to be a good move for us, but that's not the only consideration. Ed Williams is sentimental. He doesn't think Palmer should be bouncing around at the end."

Morgan wasn't as fortunate. The Phillies, princes of ingratitude after Morgan helped them to the Series, let him know he didn't fit in their plans. Signed by Oakland, he will be playing for his fifth team in six years as he tries to get the handful of home runs he needs to pass Rogers Hornsby as the all-time home run champion among second basemen.

This winter, Jackson has been polishing the adverbs in the new autobiography "Superstar" didn't do the job (just justice) he began after being the American League home run champ in 1972. Now, the pub date doesn't look propitious.

Jackson broke new ground for self-embarrassment last season with 140 strikeouts in 397 at-bats. But just as Rose wants 4,000 hits and Morgan wants 268 homers, just as Seaver and Palmer can smell 300 victories, Jackson has his eye on 500 homers.

Each of these men thinks some magic number is a goal. But it isn't. The numbers are just a pretext to keep playing, an extenuating circumstance they can cite to make it easier for the public to overlook the sorrow of their declining years.

The story never changes, only the names. This time, we notice because the names are so big and the indignities so sharp. Forgive them, for they know exactly what they do.

S. Africans Win Daytona Test

The Associated Press

DAYTONA BEACH, Florida—South Africans Sarel van der Merwe, Graham Duxbury and Tony Martin won the 24 Hours of Daytona auto endurance race by nine laps here Sunday.

Driving a Porsche March 83-G prototype, the victors completed 640 laps around the 3.57-mile (5.72-kilometer), 12-turn Daytona International Speedway circuit.

The winners covered 2,476.8 miles at an average speed of 103.119 miles per hour (166 kph)

despite losing about 20 minutes Saturday night when they ran out of gas and were slowed by nine full-course caution flags.

A.J. Foyt and Frenchman Bob Wollek, who combined with French driver Claude Ballot-Lena to win here in 1983, shared the cockpit of a Porsche Turbo 935 with Englishman Derek Bell and finished second Sunday.

Third, 20 laps behind the runners-up, was the Jaguar XJR-5 prototype of Doc Bundy, English Trans-Am champion David Hobbs and Bob Tuillius.

Transition

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

ATLANTA—Signed Charlie Criss, guard, to a 10-day contract.

PORTLAND—Announced guard Dan Peterson has been activated; waived guard Eddie Jordan.

FOOTBALL

Philadelphia—Released Dan Pastorini, quarterback.

United States Football League

DENVER—Traded defensive end Andy Panko and linebacker Kyle Whitfield and the rights to defensive back Jesse Jackson and linebacker Steve Donnell to New Jersey for running back Thomas Lott.

and light and Victor Hicks. Announced the resignation of Tony Marino, player personnel director.

MEMPHIS—Signed Walter Lewis, quarterback, to a reported \$1 million, three-year contract.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

DETROIT—Recalled Corrado Micalis, goalie, from AHL; recalled Corrado Micalis, goalie, from AHL; recalled Corrado Micalis, goalie, from AHL.

EDMONTON—Signed Tim Harte, defenseman.

COLLEGE

CINCINNATI—Extended the contract of basketball coach Willis Reed through the 1986-87 season.

JOHN JAY—Named Tony Eplesios assistant baseball coach.

Olympics on Television

TUESDAY, FEB. 7

(All Times Local)

British: 10:15-11:30 P.M. (BBC 1).

France: 1:00-3:00 P.M. (C.N.T.V.).

Netherlands: 7:15-8:30 P.M. (N.B.S.).

OLYMPIC SCHEDULE

Hockey

1 P.M. — Austria vs. Finland.

1:30 P.M. — United States vs. Canada.

4:30 P.M. — Italy vs. Sweden.

8 P.M. — Czechoslovakia vs. Norway.

8 P.M. — West Germany vs. Yugoslavia.

8:30 P.M. — USSR vs. Poland.

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Minnesota goalie Don Beaupre, here thwarting Mel Bridgman, was denied the first shutout of his four-year NHL career Sunday night when New Jersey's Phil Russell scored with five seconds left in the game. The North Stars won, 3-1.



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SPORTS

IOC Rules NHL Contracts Set Ineligibility

The Associated Press
SARAJEVO — The International Olympic Committee ruled Monday that anyone who ever signed a contract with the National Hockey League is ineligible for the Winter Olympics, meaning that five players from two teams will be disqualified from the Games.

The Canadian team, which faces the United States in Tuesday's opening competition, announced that Mark Morrison and Don Dietrich have been declared ineligible because they played in the NHL, the Italians, meanwhile, disqualified Jim Corsi and Rich Bragalo, and the Austrian team dropped Greg Holst.

The IOC settled the battle within its ranks over hockey eligibility by deciding that an NHL contract made a player a professional under Olympic rules, endorsing the position of its eligibility committee.

"At the meeting of the directorate of the IIHF — the International Ice Hockey Federation being the sport's governing body — it was indicated that the recommendation of the eligibility committee was that the only pro league was the NHL and it served to indicate to us that any player in an NHL game was ineligible."

Murray Costello, president of Canadian Amateur Hockey Association, said after the ruling, "They did not mention the names of any players. But, yes, they seem to be limiting it to the NHL."

The IOC stated: "The eligibility committee, in agreement with the IIHF, states as of today that players are not eligible when they have or have had a contract with the National Hockey League."

The press release distributed by the IOC said the committee's proposal was approved. It was given to reporters a little more than an hour before the rosters were to be submitted for the Olympic hockey tournament.

Four other players whose amateur status was under question after a protest by Finland might well be able to play in the Olympics under the decision. They are Rich Cunningham of Austria, Dan Wood of Canada, Thomas Milani of Italy and Björn Skare of Norway.

The IOC said that each team should check its players and withdraw any found to be ineligible. The teams were given four days to replace any players struck from a roster for failing to meet the standards.

Morrison played nine games with the New York Rangers two seasons ago and Dietrich was with the Chicago Black Hawks earlier this season.

Corsi, a goaltender, spent a season with the Edmonton Oilers and Bragalo played parts of two seasons with the Washington Capitals. Holst is a former Ranger.

The committee reached a decision Monday morning on the eligibility of nine hockey players but delayed its announcement until late afternoon.

Willi Daume, chairman of the eligibility commission, said, "The announcement is not ready, but we have a decision. It is not so easy and we still are working on things. We have reached a decision but we cannot say what it is. It has to be discussed with the IOC."

The IOC ruling came in the early evening, following a three-hour meeting among Olympic officials and the countries involved in the series of eligibility disputes that have arisen over the teams here.

"We discussed all the problems and it basically stems from the lack of clear explanation of eligibility," said Roger Jackson, president of the Canadian Olympic Association. "The IOC needed information on what constitutes a contract and what constitutes a professional."

Finland's hockey officials said they had dropped protests over two of its players, including one who was injured and had not been present for the XIV Olympic Winter Games.

Morrison, Wood and Dietrich also are among the four Canadian players that the U.S. Olympic Committee has said should not be allowed to play as amateurs.

The fourth player that has concerned USOC officials, Mario Gosselin, was not on the Finnish protest list.

Hockey eligibility disputes have been going on for several days at these Winter Olympics. In addition to the U.S. questions about Gosselin, Finland did not bring one of its

goalies, Hannu Kampure, because it had been told he was not eligible since he had played a game for the Edmonton Oilers of the old World Hockey Association in 1979.

"It is important for us that the rules are the same for every team, not just the Finnish or Canadian team," said Kosti Räsänen, secretary general of the Finnish Olympic Committee. "We cannot accept that they can play and ours cannot."

Monday also marked the third straight day of men's training for the downhill and the start of women's training. American skier Bill Johnson topped Sunday's runs with a time of 1 minute, 47.99 seconds; his 1:47.06 on Monday put him second (by .20) only to Pirmin Zurbriggen of Switzerland.

Johnson, whose World Cup downhill victory earlier this season was the first ever by an American, said after Sunday's trials, "I did what I wanted to do. I set out to see how fast I could go. I still can improve on some of my turns, but I definitely feel I have the right stuff to win here."

Athletes continued to arrive Monday at the Olympic Village. They included two U.S. figure skaters, defending world champion Rosalynn Sumners and 1982 world titlist Elaine Zayas. "I think the toughest competition — other than myself — will be from Elaine and Katarina Witt of East Germany," Sumners said.



Watchful U.S. hockey coach Lou Vairo at a recent practice.

Open the Olympics — and Open the Games

By Dave Anderson

New York Times Service

SARAJEVO — Against a gray sky above the steep brown hill behind the Olympic Village, a Yugoslav soldier with a submachine gun walked his post. Down inside the electric wire fence that surrounds the buildings where the athletes of the XIV Winter Games live, Pat LaFontaine glanced up at the soldier who was only a speck on the horizon.

"Something was going on up there," the 18-year-old United States hockey player was saying. "We heard the dogs barking."

LaFontaine also could have meant the barking between United States and Canadian hockey officials over the eligibility of several of each team's players for their opening game Tuesday in the Olympic tournament.

Larry Johnson, the general manager of the U.S. hockey team, mentioned that LaFontaine had received "some payment," estimated at \$15,000, from the Montreal Canadiens two years ago.

The payment was in recompense for the college grant-in-aid he spurned in order to play junior hockey at Verdun, Quebec, before he was drafted by the New York

Islanders last year. LaFontaine acknowledged it was "basically so" that he received the payment for that reason, but declined further comment.

In the semantics and hypocrisy of Olympic hockey eligibility, the U.S. and Canadian officials really are barking at the ostentatious riches of the International Olympic Committee who defend these outdated rules.

"We've all received money along the line for something," said John Harrington, a 26-year-old right wing on the U.S. team.

No matter what the IOC wants to believe, virtually every hockey player on the 12 teams here is being paid, one way or another. But in the semantics of Olympic hockey eligibility, an amateur is merely a player who is not considered a professional, no matter what his bank account in the United States or Canada, no matter what his lifestyle in the European nations.

The solution for the IOC is simple, if not inevitable: Open the Olympics to all athletes in every sport.

Until the Olympics are opened to all, these festivals will continue to be fogged by the sham of "amateur" eligibility instead of being cleared by the reality of open com-

petition. This particular U.S.-Canada dispute has tightened the tension surrounding their matchup Tuesday.

"This game with Canada is going to be a beauty," said Lou Vairo, the U.S. coach. "All this has added to it."

About a month ago Canada talked of adding Kelly Hrudey, a goaltender for the Islanders, to their Olympic team.

"That really irritated us," Vairo said. "Here's a guy who played two years pro for the Islanders' farm team at Indianapolis in the Central Hockey League and now Canada wanted to use him in the Olympics; that's wrong. But the thing is, Canada will achieve eventually what they wanted and that's good. I think Wayne Gretzky should be allowed to play in the Olympics."

"We just think that everybody should play under the same set of rules, we don't think that's an unreasonable request," Vairo said.

"The Canadians are saying that the Soviets and the Czechs are pros, I agree with that. But don't change the rules after we've picked our team."

U.S. hockey officials had protested the Olympic eligibility of four Canadian players — Mario Gosselin, Mark Morrison, Dan

Wood and Don Dietrich — for having signed National Hockey League contracts.

And the Canadian officials had been understood to be questioning the status of some U.S. Olympians, including John Harrington and Phil Verchota, who were on the 1980 gold-medal team. Harrington played for Rochester of the American Hockey League after the 1980 Olympics and Verchota played in Finland during the 1980-81 season.

"I played 13 games with Rochester, but I signed an 'amateur' contract, not an NHL contract," Harrington said. "I got expense money."

"I had to have an apartment and a car in Finland and they paid for it," Verchota said. "That's how European contracts work."

Consider this: If Verchota were to be ruled ineligible for competing in Finland, wouldn't all of Finland's Olympic players have to be declared ineligible?

Everywhere the U.S. team has gone in recent months, its players have been exhorted to "beat the Russians," as the 1980 team did at Lake Placid. But in order to qualify for a medal-round game against the Soviet Union, which is in the Red Division with Sweden, this U.S. team must finish first or second in the six-team Blue Division with Czechoslovakia, Canada, Finland, Norway and Austria.

"The Czechs are peaking," Vairo said. "In their last four games, they beat Sweden, 8-0 and 6-4, and they beat Finland, 10-4 and 7-1."

Vairo hinted that he expected Czechoslovakia to finish first in the Blue Division, which means that the United States must beat out both Canada and Finland for second place. If that occurs, it then would go, presumably, against the Soviet Union and Sweden, in that order, in the medal-round games.

Let the Games begin. Please.

Irwin Wins Crosby Golf In Playoff

United Press International
PEBBLE BEACH, California — Hale Irwin, the leader after Saturday's third round, birdied the 18th hole at Pebble Beach Sunday and went on to beat Canadian Jim Nelford on the second hole of a playoff to win the Bing Crosby golf tournament.

Nelford, victoryless in seven years on the PGA tour, and Irwin shot respective final rounds of 68 and 72 to finish at 10-under-par 278. Both parred No. 15, the first hole of the playoff. On No. 16 Irwin sliced his tee shot into a fairway bunker, but the two-time U.S. Open champion then hit a 2-iron to within 10 feet of the pin; after Nelford missed a long putt for a birdie, Irwin sank the winner.

Mark O'Meara and Fred Couples had closing 70s to tie for third at 280. Englishman Nick Faldo finished 68/281.

Irwin's 68 Saturday had given him a 206 total and a two-shot lead over Dave Edwards, who started the third round two strokes off the lead shared by Willie Wood and John Adams. Edwards finished the tournament 75/283, a stroke behind Hal Sutton (a closing 72) and Craig Stadler (70).

Kobayashi To Defend April 9
United Press International
TOKYO — World Boxing Council flyweight champion Koji Kobayashi will make his first title defense against Gabriel Bernal of Mexico here April 9, it was announced Monday. Kobayashi, 21-1-3 lifetime, won the title with a second-round knockout over Frank Cedena of the Philippines Jan. 18. Bernal, 32-8-3, is WBC's top-ranked contender.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	38	9	.809	—
Philadelphia	31	16	.659	7 1/2
New York	27	18	.600	10
New Jersey	24	23	.511	14
Washington	21	26	.447	17

Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	27	21	.563	—
Detroit	25	21	.543	1
Minneapolis	25	22	.529	1 1/2
Chicago	16	28	.364	9
Cleveland	15	30	.333	10 1/2
Indiana	13	32	.289	12 1/2

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Utah	30	17	.638	—
Dallas	25	22	.529	5 1/2
Denver	25	27	.479	10
Houston	20	27	.426	16
San Antonio	20	28	.417	16 1/2
Kansas City	19	27	.410	16 1/2

Pacific Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	30	16	.652	—
Portland	27	20	.574	3 1/2
Seattle	25	20	.556	4 1/2
Golden State	22	26	.452	8
Phoenix	20	27	.426	10 1/2
San Diego	15	32	.319	15 1/2

Sunday's Games

Boston 127, Detroit 124 (Parrish 34, McHale 33, Thomas 24, Triunfo 28). Seattle 164, Dallas 94 (Silk 22, Williams 24, Auer 27, Blackman 18). Los Angeles 110, San Antonio 98 (Abdulla 27, Williams 19, Gilmore 23, Lucas 18). Portland 97, Phoenix 82 (Poussin 22, Carr 21, Edwards 23, Foster 13).

Top-20 Results

NEW YORK — How the top 20 teams in the Associated Press and United Press International college basketball polls fared last week:

North Carolina (20-4) vs. def. Clemson 77-75; def. Purdue 82-62; def. Texas Tech 74-56; def. Duke 71-67; def. St. John's 80-57; OT, Kentucky (14-3) def. Tennessee 80-74; last to Alabama 64-45; Georgetown 87-81; def. Syracuse 80-57; def. Connecticut 87-65; Nevada-Las Vegas (20-1) def. New Mexico St. 89-81; def. Long Beach 81-74; def. Houston 81-73; def. Texas A&M 78-67; def. Southern Methodist 76-57; Texas 81-73; def. Utah 74-61; def. Brigham Young 80-77; Illinois (17-3) def. Iowa 84-52; def. Northwestern 77-72; Memphis 116-91; def. Virginia Tech 62-42; def. Alabama-Birmingham 53-31; def. Maryland 114-41; def. Virginia 67-44; last to Georgia Tech 76-70; OT, Texas 118-73; last to Wichita St. 64-44; def. Drake 93-74; Oklahoma (18-3) def. Kansas 103-84; def. Missouri 78-65; Syracuse (14-5) last to Georgetown 80-67; last to Villanova 77-75; Louisiana St. (13-5) last to Florida 78-64; def. Georgia 69-46; OT, Wake Forest (13-4) def. Georgia Tech 78-74; OT, def. Georgia Tech 78-74; OT, def. 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BUSINESS BRIEFS

Dorchester Tenders for Its Shares
In Effort to Thwart Damson Bid

NEW YORK (NYT) — Dorchester Gas Corp., trying to thwart a takeover attempt by Damson Oil Co., made a tender offer Monday to buy at least five million shares from its shareholders at \$24 each. Dorchester said the offer would be effective only if Damson Oil tendered its offer.

Last month, Damson said it would seek to buy 50.3 percent of Dorchester's 18.5 million shares outstanding at \$24 each, which would involve an outlay of \$209.8 million in cash and Damson stock. The offer interrupted a leveraged buyout by Dorchester's management.

Houston Natural Bids for Own Shares

HOUSTON (Reuters) — Houston Natural Gas Corp. planned a tender offer Monday to buy as many as eight million shares of its common stock at \$69 a share, to stage off a takeover bid from Coastal Corp., Houston Natural said Monday.

It also said that it would raise its cash counterbid for Coastal to \$50 a share from \$42 and that it might bid for Coastal even if the latter dropped its offer. Coastal has offered \$68 a share for 18.75 million Houston Natural shares — which would give it control of 50.7 percent of the company — and \$60 a share in securities for the balance.

Houston Natural said it had \$1.8 billion in financing commitments. It had received the right to terminate its offer for Coastal's bid for Houston Natural did not secure a significant number of shares, but now says it intends to start buying Coastal shares as soon as it can.

Allied's 1983 Earnings Fell 68%

MORRIS TOWNSHIP, New Jersey (UPI) — Allied Corp.'s 1983 net income fell almost 68 percent to \$98 million, or 13 cents a share, and the company has decided to sell its money-losing Bendix machine tool business, Allied said Monday. The company's 1982 net income was \$301 million, or \$4.48 a share.

Allied said it was taking a charge against net income of \$188 million for losses on disposition of the machine tool business, plus a net income charge of \$1.48 million for the sale of its liquid fertilizer business. Allied said it would split its common stock three for two in the second quarter and increase the quarterly dividend 12.5 percent to 45 cents a share on the post-split shares.

Cold Winter Eases Pressure on OPEC

PARIS (Reuters) — A cold winter has eased pressure on oil producers to cut production, according to International Energy Agency officials, commenting on the agency's monthly oil market report.

They said pressure on the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to cut production below its quota of 17.5 million barrels a day had eased slightly because of cold weather, especially in North America. Last month IEA officials said OPEC might have to cut production to 16 million to 16.5 million barrels a day before the end of the first quarter to hold prices steady.

U.S. Backs Dismissal of Chrysler Suit

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Justice Department told a federal court Monday that it supports a motion to dismiss Chrysler Corp.'s suit against a proposed joint venture between General Motors Corp. and Toyota Motor Co.

Mark T. Sheehan, a spokesman, said the department's antitrust division requested permission from the U.S. District Court to file a brief Feb. 13 in support of General Motors' motion to dismiss Chrysler's anti-trust suit. Mr. Sheehan said the government would argue that Chrysler lacks the standing, or right, to bring suit.

The question of the venture itself is being considered by the Federal Trade Commission. Under the proposed agreement, the two companies would produce up to 250,000 subcompact cars a year at a GM assembly plant in Fremont, California, using some parts supplied by Toyota.

Jack Hart, an analyst at International Data Corp., said: "There is a real question in my mind whether there is enough room for all of them over the next four or five years."

Several analysts think two or three of the BUNCH companies are soon likely to merge their computer operations. Honeywell and Sperry are often named as the most likely merger candidates. The disarray among the BUNCH companies has the industry wondering whether anyone other than IBM will ever again be an innovative force in the mainframe arena. Ulric Weil, Morgan Stanley's computer industry analyst, said: "The reality today is that it is just too expensive for a small participant to do it himself against an onrushing IBM."

Already, Honeywell, the biggest of the BUNCH group with nearly \$6 billion in annual revenue, has halted most research for its advanced mainframe and has laid off thousands of computer division employees. It has also announced plans to buy some of its mainframes from Nippon Electric Co. in Japan, for sale under the Honeywell label. Sperry is on a similar track. It introduced a new mainframe last year — made by Mitsubishi.

James J. Renier, who heads Honeywell's computer division, said: "When I looked at the cost of continuing to develop these large machines, even our installed base of \$12 billion was not big enough to justify the R&D. I decided to count on Nippon for the hardware, and we will continue on the software."

Charles E. Exley Jr., president of NCR Corp., which many experts consider the most successful of the BUNCH companies in making the transition from mainframes to smaller systems, said mainframes are still good business, "but for growth we simply have to go elsewhere."

One reason is that IBM has cut off BUNCH's growth at about 13.2 percent of the market because its mainframes have become the overwhelming industry standard. In the past few years, an IBM design for

Union Leader Urges
More OECD Spending

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A British trade union leader told labor ministers at an Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development meeting in Paris Monday that their governments should adopt more expansionary spending policies to ease unemployment.

David Bassett, the chairman of the OECD's trade union advisory committee, said expansion in spending was necessary because the economic recovery in Western industrialized countries was "partial, stuttering and unlikely to be self-sustaining."

But most of the ministers, senior government officials and representatives of the OECD's employers' advisory group at the meeting disagreed with his assessment.

"Most of us here feel that present economic policies are working and that unemployment can be dealt with," said John Selwyn Gummer, Britain's minister of state for employment, chairman of Britain's Conservative Party and head of the British delegation.

Mr. Bassett's advisory committee represents non-Communist trade unions in North America, Western Europe and Japan, roughly 60 million workers. He also is general secretary of Britain's General Municipal, Boilermakers and Allied Trade Union, which has about 800,000 members.



David Bassett

Emphasizing that "the trade unions want a constructive result from this conference," Mr. Bassett said that "without governmental and intergovernmental action to sustain it, the supposed recovery will remain a crucial illusion."

He specifically urged the OECD to encourage governments to expand spending on housing, transportation, health services, education, communications and leisure activities.

"I do not accept the prevailing OECD analysis as it stands," he said, adding that the recovery "insofar as it exists depends to a large extent on the government of the United States maintaining a massive deficit in its budget."

Commenting on suggestions from the OECD secretariat and some member countries that governments should maintain "flexible" labor-market policies, Mr. Bassett said that the call for wage flexibility was a "code word" for cuts in real wages.

The three-day meeting is seeking ways to improve government labor policies among the OECD's members. Total unemployment in the OECD's 24 nations is expected to rise to about 33 million by mid-1985 from the current level of just over 32 million, according to the agency's latest forecasts.

Much of the discussion has centered on what Mr. Bassett described as "massive problems of adjustment" to high unemployment levels. He said that "it is far from clear that creating flexible wage markets is the way to achieve a solution."

He also urged closer cooperation between the trade union advisory committee and the OECD's business and industry advisory committee, which comprises employers' and business groups.

Curt Nicolini, the vice chairman of the business and industry committee, who also is head of Sweden's confederation of employers, was among those who challenged Mr. Bassett on Monday.

Mr. Nicolini said that government support for ailing industries had encouraged inefficiencies and hindered economic growth. Although he supported Mr. Bassett's call for greater cooperation, particularly in the training of young people and the unemployed, Mr. Nicolini emphasized the need for new investments.

Philips and Grundig Sign Agreement

Reuters

AMSTERDAM — The Dutch electronics company NV Philips said Monday that it agreed on an arrangement for it to take effective control of West Germany's Grundig AG. Analysts said the move, which had been expected since December, should increase the strength of the European electronics industry.

The complex transaction, valued at about \$200 million, provides for Philips and a consortium of banks led by Dresdner Bank AG to eventually take a majority stake in Grundig, which holds a large part of the West German home electronics market.

The agreement, signed Saturday and effective April 1, will give Philips access to Grundig's manufacturing capacity in West Germany.

Together, the companies should create a stronger unit more able to combat Japanese competition, industry experts said.

Philips, which ranks about 28th among electronics companies worldwide in terms of sales and is Europe's No. 1 home electronics producer, said in December that it planned to take over the day-to-day running of Grundig.

The West German federal cartel office, which has to approve the plan, said Philips eventually intended to acquire a majority of shares. Industry sources said Philips would gradually take over the banks' holding.

Stock analysts said the agreement apparently provided Philips with a relatively cheap way of gaining control of Grundig. Philips would have found it difficult to

finance the immediate purchase of a majority stake, the analysts said.

Some analysts said it was unclear whether Philips was firmly committed to taking a majority in Grundig.

IBM Increasingly Edges Out Mainframe Makers

(Continued from Page 9)

going to the BUNCH companies in 1984 and most of the rest to IBM, according to International Data Corp., a research firm.

Jack Hart, an analyst at International Data Corp., said: "There is a real question in my mind whether there is enough room for all of them over the next four or five years."

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One reason is that IBM has cut off BUNCH's growth at about 13.2 percent of the market because its mainframes have become the overwhelming industry standard. In the past few years, an IBM design for

communications between mainframes has become so widely accepted that the BUNCH companies, which once revelled in their independence from IBM standards, are forced to make sure their computers can "interface" or talk to IBM's. That IBM victory appears to kill off motivation for innovative technology, although BUNCH executives dispute this.

Two weeks ago Burroughs introduced what it described as a new generation of mainframes, and NCR has concentrated on using microcomputer technology to reduce its general purpose mainframes to about the size of a suitcase. "We have increased our R&D 50 percent and brought out a whole new line of mainframes in the past year that are the most innovative in the industry," Robert F. Holmes, a senior vice president of Burroughs, said.

That is a contention that some Burroughs customers challenge. "We see a real slowdown in innovation, in the concentration on being different," said Richard A. Lewis, data processing manager of Bruhl & Co., an Indianapolis chemical maker, and president of an independent group of Burroughs equipment users. "They are no longer willing to take a chance."

Even many longtime BUNCH customers are apparently turning to IBM to update their mainframe systems. "Just in the past few months, we have seen a number of our biggest users defect," Mr. Lewis is noted.

The cost of developing new and faster mainframe computers has soared far beyond what it was a few years ago. Last month, Trilogy Ltd. sought to enter the mainframe field in a venture led by Gene Amdahl, the founder of Amdahl Computer, with investments from Sperry and Digital Equipment, among others.

In January, however, Trilogy said that the project had been delayed at least until late 1985 by costly technical problems. And last week Storage Technology Corp. scrapped its two-year effort to build a small, powerful mainframe.

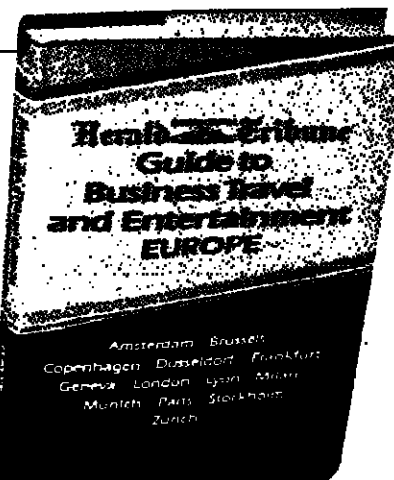
The Global Newspaper.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE GUIDE TO
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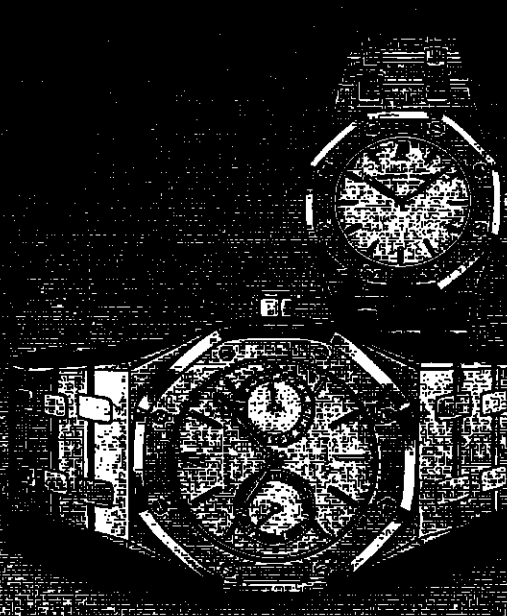
There's never been a guide quite like it. Detailed information on 13 European business cities that can turn an ordinary business trip into a pleasant, more efficient journey. Covers: Amsterdam, Brussels, Copenhagen, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Geneva, London, Lyon, Milan, Munich, Paris, Stockholm, Zurich.

Detailed subdivisions include hotels and restaurants, off-duty diversions, shopping and weekend ideas. The result is a guide for business travelers with contributions from business travelers—compiled and researched by journalist Peter Graham.

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PARTNERSHIP COMPANY-C.R.1588

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 29TH ZUL HIJJAH, 1403 H. (6TH OCTOBER, 1983)

1402H S.R.	CAPITAL & LIABILITIES	S.R.	S.R.	1402H S.R.	PROPERTY & ASSETS	S.R.	S.R.
30,225,132	CAPITAL		30,225,132	2,508,085,780	CASH FUND		
32,774,867	Reserves	32,774,867		2,508,085,780	1. Cash in hand	2,508,085,780	
2,508,085,780	Other Reserves	2,508,085,780		2,508,085,780	2. Statutory deposits with Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency	1,879,472,854	
46,085,626	Surplus on Revaluation of Properties	46,085,626		2,508,085,780	3. Other deposits with Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency	2,850,185,874	
31,877,141	Surplus on Revaluation of Investments	31,877,141		2,508,085,780			
2,508,085,780	Total Capital and Reserves	2,508,085,780		1,087,450,727	DEPOSITS WITH BANKS		
2,508,085,780		2,508,085,780		18,010,177,068	1. In Saudi Arabia	107,827,848	
				18,138,167,796	2. Abroad	18,410,475,242	
							18,518,403,091
30,856,425,886	DEPOSITS			263,950,380	INVESTMENTS:		
1,208,562,073	1. Customers' Deposits (Not exceeding lowest of cost or market value)	37,859,397,240		787,486,470	1. Shares and securities of establishments:	380,243,880	
2,812,453,496	2. Deposits from Banks at in Saudi Arabia	2,803,878,850		1,087,450,727	a) In Saudi Arabia	128,780,827	
	3. Savings Deposits (Not exceeding margin for letters of credit, guarantees, drafts and other transfers)	2,029,585,486			b) Abroad	1,112,889,717	
2,801,380,880				43,882,656,483	2. Other investments		1,482,972,857
45,358,704,214							
	BORROWINGS			17,881,882,283	LOANS AND ADVANCES — etc. (Less provision for bad and doubtful debts)		
	1. From Banks			128,162,788	a) To:		
	a) In Saudi Arabia			1,016,111,523	i) Private Sector	18,814,427,808	
	b) Abroad			245,064,151	ii) Banks	128,780,827	
	2. From Others			18,763,017,203	c) Others	989,812,587	
					2. Bills purchased and discounted	200,118,659	
							21,216,205,222
141,182	PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT			1,024,888,727	FIXED ASSETS		
177,120,835	Balance brought forward from last year	17,281,880		112,433,783	1. Bank premises and other land owned (at cost or revaluation)	1,328,328,173	
177,281,880	1403 year transfer to Reserve	144,342,681		1,024,888,727	2. Furniture, fixtures and equipment (less depreciation)	122,153,817	
			181,884,881				1,450,481,990
178,381,261	OTHER LIABILITIES			179,381,261	OTHER ASSETS		
3,012,076,533	1. Accruals outstanding on behalf of customers	428,176,567		534,480,572	1. Customers' liabilities for outstanding cheques	438,176,567	
3,191,467,884	2. Other liabilities	3,729,284,345		1,113,761,423	2. Other assets	871,888,585	
51,537,453,788	Sub-Total	4,157,463,912		61,437,683,788	Sub-Total	1,400,143,902	
30,478,216,048	CONTRA ACCOUNTS			30,478,216,048	CONTRA ACCOUNTS		
51,516,443,536	Guarantees, letters of credit and other obligations	31,777,746,885		82,886,896,961	Customers' liabilities under guarantees, letters of credit and other obligations	51,111,822,978	
	Grand-Total	82,886,896,961		82,886,896,961	Grand-Total	21,777,188,880	

GENERAL MANAGER
SALEM AHMED BIN MAHFOUZ

AUDITORS' REPORT

We have examined the above Balance Sheet and the annexed Profit and Loss Account with the books and documents relating thereto of the Head Office and Branches of the National Commercial Bank (Partnership Company) visited by us, and with returns submitted by the Managers of the other Branches, and certify to be in accordance therewith. We have obtained the information and explanations which we considered necessary for the purpose of our audit. In our opinion, the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account represent fairly the financial position of The National Commercial Bank at 29th Zul-Hijjah, 1403 H. (6th October, 1983) and the profit of the year ended on that date in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and as shown by the books.

JEDDAH: 12th January, 1984
9th Rabi Thani 1404HISSA EL AYOUBY & CO., (36)
ACCOUNTANTS & AUDITORSISMAIL A. EL HABBAK (15)
ACCOUNTANT & AUDITOR

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29TH ZUL-HIJJAH, 1403 H. (6TH OCTOBER, 1983)

1402H S.R.	EXPENSES	S.R.	S.R.	1402H S.R.	INCOME	S.R.	S.R.
486,282,287	Salaries and other Staff expenses	572,433,781		4,186,208,075	Net Income from Foreign Exchange Transactions and other services	3,847,463,803	
2,884,648,980	Director's Fees, Remuneration, etc.	2,065,888,181		112,888,818	Net Income from Investments and real assets	188,740,745	
32,188,224	Service Charges						
220,000,000	Provision for Depreciation, etc.	47,034,025		4,399,076,883	TOTAL INCOME		3,847,463,803
350,180,874	a) Depreciation on buildings, furniture, etc.	372,827,254					
357,888,818	b) Other provisions						
81,088,778	Other expenses	419,881,289					
577,120,835	Doubtful	54,703,385					
	NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	644,342,681					
	a) Transfer to Reserve	400,000,000					
4,288,076,883	b) Balance carried to Balance Sheet	144,342,681	3,844,344,344	4,288,076,883			3,844,344,344

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Monday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices
Up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.

(Continued from Page 10)

39 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2																																							
100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200

12 Month High Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100-High Low	Quot.	Chg.
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12 1/2 5 1/2	Romero			7	49	94	99 1/2
12 1/2 5 1/2	Romero			7	49	94	99 1/2
12 1/2 5 1/2	Romero			7	49	94	99 1/2
12 1/2 5 1/2	Romero			7	49	94	99 1/2
12 1/2 5 1/2	Romero			7	49	94	99 1/2
12 1/2 5 1/2	Romero			7	49	94	99 1/2
12 1/2 5 1/2	Romero			7	49	94	99 1/2
12 1/2 5 1/2	Romero			7	49	94	99 1/2
12 1/2 5 1/2	Romero			7	49	94	99 1/2
12 1/2 5 1/2	Romero			7	49	94	99 1/2
12 1/2 5 1/2	Romero			7	49	94	99 1/2
12 1/2 5 1/2	Romero			7	49	94	99 1/2
12 1/2 5 1/2	Romero			7	49	94	99 1/2
12 1/2 5 1/2	Romero			7	49	94	99 1/2
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12 1/2 5 1/2	Romero			7	49	94	99 1/2
12 1/2 5 1/2	Romero			7	49	94	99 1/2
12 1/2 5 1/2	Romero			7	49	94	99 1/2
12 1/2 5 1/2	Romero			7	49	94	99 1/2
12 1/2 5 1/2	Romero			7	49	94	99 1/2
12 1/2 5 1/2	Romero			7	49	94	99 1/2
12 1/2 5 1/2	Romero			7	49	94	99 1/2
12 1/2 5 1/2	Romero			7	49	94	99 1/2
12 1/2 5 1/2	Romero			7	49	94	99 1/2
12 1/2 5 1/2	Romero			7	49	94	99 1/2
12 1/2 5 1/2</							

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. 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12 Month High Low		Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	5% High Low		Quot.	Chg.
25% 15%	18%	SolidMC	1.64	3.2	18	10	22	224	229
25% 15%	18%	Southern	1.44	3.2	18	10	34	340	345
25% 15%	18%	Southern	1.44	3.2	18	10	34	340	345
25% 15%	18%	Southern	1.44	3.2	18	10	34	340	345
25% 15%	18%	Southern	1.44	3.2	18	10	34	340	345
25% 15%	18%	Southern	1.44	3.2	18	10	34	340	345
25% 15%	18%	Southern	1.44	3.2	18	10	34	340	345
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25% 15%	18%	Southern	1.44	3.2	18	10	34	340	345
25% 15%	18%	Southern	1.44	3.2	18	10	34	340	345
25% 15%	18%	Southern	1.44	3.2	18	10	34	340	345
25% 15%	18%	Southern	1.44	3.2	18	10	34	340	345
25% 15%	18%	Southern	1.44	3.2	18	10	34	340	345
25% 15%	18%	Southern	1.44	3.2	18	10	34	340	345
25% 15%	18%	Southern	1.44	3.2	18	10	34	340	345

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. 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Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Qu
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12 Month		High Low		Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100-High Low		Quot.	Chg.
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112
87	77	64	164	TRGRP	1.84	8.6	9	132	81	111	11
130	24	24	Tranvay	0.8	8	24	8	122	81	111	11
389	24	24	Tranvay	1.72	4.4	11	11	117	78	104	24
101	24	24	Tranvay	1.72	4.4	11	11	117	78	104	24
101	24	24	Tranvay	1.72	4.4	11	11	117	78	104	24
101	24	24	Tranvay	1.72	4.4	11	11	117	78	104	24
101	24	24	Tranvay	1.72	4.4	11	11	117	78	104	24
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101	24	24	Tranvay	1.72	4.4	11	11	117	78	104	24
101	24	24	Tranvay	1.72	4.4	11	11	117	78	104	24
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101	24	24	Tranvay	1.72	4.4	11	11	117	78	104	24
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101	24	24	Tranvay	1.72	4.4	11	11	117	78	104	24
101	24	24	Tranvay	1.72	4.4	11	11	117	78	104	

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. 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Chg.	12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	100-High	Low	Quot.	Chg.
+1%	25	21%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	26	22%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	27	23%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	28	24%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	29	25%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	30	26%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	31	27%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	32	28%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	33	29%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	34	30%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	35	31%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	36	32%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	37	33%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	38	34%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	39	35%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	40	36%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	41	37%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	42	38%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	43	39%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	44	40%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	45	41%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	46	42%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	47	43%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	48	44%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	49	45%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	50	46%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	51	47%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	52	48%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	53	49%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	54	50%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	55	51%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	56	52%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	57	53%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	58	54%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	59	55%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	60	56%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	61	57%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	62	58%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	63	59%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	64	60%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	65	61%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	66	62%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	67	63%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	68	64%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	69	65%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	70	66%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	71	67%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	72	68%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	73	69%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	74	70%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	75	71%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	76	72%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	77	73%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	78	74%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	79	75%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	80	76%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	81	77%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	82	78%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	83	79%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	84	80%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	85	81%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	86	82%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	87	83%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	88	84%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	89	85%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	90	86%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	91	87%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	92	88%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	93	89%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	94	90%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	95	91%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	96	92%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	97	93%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	98	94%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	99	95%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	100	96%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	101	97%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	102	98%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	103	99%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	104	100%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	105	101%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	106	102%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	107	103%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	108	104%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	109	105%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	110	106%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	111	107%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	112	108%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	113	109%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	114	110%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	115	111%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	116	112%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	117	113%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	118	114%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	119	115%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	120	116%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	121	117%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	122	118%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	123	119%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	124	120%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	125	121%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	126	122%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	127	123%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	128	124%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	129	125%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	130	126%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	131	127%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	132	128%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	133	129%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	134	130%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	135	131%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	136	132%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	137	133%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	138	134%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	139	135%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	140	136%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	141	137%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	142	138%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	143	139%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	144	140%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	145	141%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	146	142%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	147	143%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	148	144%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	149	145%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	150	146%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	151	147%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	152	148%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	153	149%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	154	150%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	155	151%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	156	152%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	157	153%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	158	154%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	159	155%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	160	156%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	161	157%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	162	158%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	163	159%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	164	160%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	165	161%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	166	162%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	167	163%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	168	164%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	169	165%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	170	166%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	171	167%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	172	168%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	173	169%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	174	170%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	175	171%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	176	172%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	177	173%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	178	174%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	179	175%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	180	176%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	181	177%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10	23%	22%	22%
+1%	182	178%	UPLP	3.22	9.8	10			

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NACIONAL FINANCIERA FLR. NOTES DUE 1986

For six months, January 27, 1984 to July 26, 1984 the notes will carry an interest rate of 10 5/16 % per annum.

The interest due on July 27, 1984 against coupon number 10 will be \$US 52.14 and has been computed on the actual number of days elapsed (182) divided by 360.

The principal paying agent
**SOCIETE GENERALE
ALSACIENNE
DE BANQUE
LUXEMBOURG BRANCH**

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.
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Feb. 6							
Rouse		77	24	78	7036	294	+16
Kaiser							
Rogge							
Rory/Race					74 126	118	12%
Rav/Ram					81 179	71	-31

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS

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The rate of interest applicable to the interest period from February 6, 1984 to August 6, 1984 as determined by the reference Agent is 10 5/8 % per annum.



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6 February 1984

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ALMAM MANAGEMENT CO. SA.	1141.87	SOIF GROUP GENEVA	1141.87
ALMAM ARBITRAGE	1141.87	ALMAM ARBITRAGE	1141.87
ALMAM BOND	1141.87	ALMAM BOND	1141.87
ALMAM EQUITY	1141.87	ALMAM EQUITY	1141.87
ALMAM FUND	1141.87	ALMAM FUND	

U.S. Aid to Business Expected to Cost \$92.5 Billion This Year

By James L. Rowe Jr.
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—The government will spend \$22.5 billion in direct and credit-related subsidies to businesses this fiscal year, and about \$70 billion in special tax deductions, according to a Congressional Budget Office study.

Because most of the total \$92.5 billion in assistance is in the form of tax deductions or credit programs, most government programs to aid business do not get the kind of direct budget scrutiny that direct spending programs get from Congress, the study said.

The study, prepared by a Congressional Budget Office economist, Philip Webb, at the request of the House Budget Committee, said the biggest beneficiary of direct government assistance was agriculture, which will receive \$7.7 billion of the roughly \$13.7 billion the government will funnel directly to industries.

In credit subsidies, utilities take the most, with agriculture not far behind. The study estimated that it would cost the government \$3.7 billion to provide loans and loan guarantees to utilities and \$3 billion to provide similar borrowing

assistance to farmers. Utilities and agriculture account for more than 75 percent of the \$8.8 billion the government will spend on credit assistance this year.

The other major credit programs run by the federal government are the Export-Import Bank, which assists foreign purchasers of U.S. goods, and the Small Business Administration.

While utilities and agriculture get most of their help through direct spending and credit help, the study said, the manufacturing, service and trade sectors get most of their government help through special provisions in the tax code, such as accelerated depreciation, investment tax credits and fuel depletion allowances.

The study gives details of 11 major business tax expenditures totaling more than \$70 billion. But Mr. Webb cautioned that because one tax provision might affect the way another was used, it could be inaccurate to total them.

The biggest is the \$18.3 billion that businesses will save in taxes by being able to write off the cost of plant and equipment at an accelerated pace. Because capital gains (for example, the profit a company makes if it sells a plant) are treated

preferentially under the tax code, businesses are expected to save a further \$16.4 billion this year.

They will save an additional \$15.7 billion by being able to take a percentage of their cost of buying new equipment as a credit against taxes owed.

Even though manufacturing and the trade and services industries receive far greater total assistance than the agriculture and utilities industries, farming and utilities "receive the most aid" relative to their size, the study says.

Three programs alone account for 75 percent of the net federal outlays for credit programs: the Commodity Credit Corp., which makes crop loans to farmers; the Rural Electrification Administration, which makes loans to rural electric utilities; and the Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund.

Mr. Webb said the study covered programs that had the primary "intent of promoting commerce and industry." It did not cover other federal programs "that may have other significant industrial effects, but which Congress undertakes for other purposes."

For example, the study said, the Defense Department is expected to spend \$140 billion to buy goods and services in fiscal 1984. Medical and housing subsidies, aimed primarily at individuals, total \$110 billion. All together, Mr. Webb said, the study excluded \$300 billion in 14 federal programs that "have significant identifiable commercial effects."

The study said that if Congress wanted better oversight on the credit and tax expenditure programs it might consider ways to bring them more directly into the budget-making process.

The study suggested that Congress might:

- Make the costs of the programs more explicit.
- Institute provisions in most programs so that industrial support policies do not continue "long after the conditions that gave birth to them have changed."
- Include any changes in the level of tax expenditures in the yearly congressional budget resolution.
- Create a specific credit budget that is similar to the spending budget that Congress has had to approve every year since 1974.

Ex-Im Bank Turns 50, With Reagan's Blessing

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—The U.S. Export-Import Bank got off to a strange start in 1934, participating in a project to collect a bad debt from the Soviet Union by charging higher-than-market interest rates on financing of new Soviet purchases in the United States.

The project collapsed, but the bank went on. President Franklin D. Roosevelt expanded its charter, and the first loan went to Cuba to finance silver purchases so that the nation could mint coins in the United States.

The Ex-Im Bank celebrated its 50th anniversary last week. Projects in its past include financing the Burma Road in World War II and helping in the postwar reconstruction of Europe. It is now playing a major role in helping heavily indebted Brazil and Mexico regain their financial footing.

The bank survived early assaults by the Reagan administration in its efforts to cut the federal budget. It remains the primary government agency in financing export sales of U.S.-made products. Over the years, the bank says it has supported \$120 billion in U.S. exports.

Its chairman, William H. Draper 3d, said the bank provided the as-

istance needed to spread U.S.-made jet passenger planes around the world in the 1960s and financed sales abroad of nuclear power plants in the 1970s.

"All of those were projects that couldn't be financed with straight borrowing. They were so big that they needed government involvement," said Mr. Draper, a former California venture capitalist who was appointed by President Ronald Reagan to run the bank in 1981.

"Now, in the 1980s, better risk protection has become the thing."

In the early days of the Reagan administration, the bank was considered a welfare program for big business and was targeted for oblivion by the White House budget director, David A. Stockman. But Mr. Reagan resurrected it in last year's State of the Union speech, pointing to the role of exports in increasing U.S. jobs.

The bank has authorized only \$800 million in direct credits out of the \$3.87 billion that it has available. "The demand is down," explained Mr. Draper. "A lot of business is just waiting for people in other countries to decide the economy is coming back."

Floating Rate Notes Feb. 6

Banks			Non Banks		
Alfred Fitch 5.00%	10.00	10.00	Alfred Fitch 5.00%	10.00	10.00
Alfred Fitch 5.50%	10.50	10.50	Alfred Fitch 5.50%	10.50	10.50
Alfred Fitch 6.00%	11.00	11.00	Alfred Fitch 6.00%	11.00	11.00
Alfred Fitch 6.50%	11.50	11.50	Alfred Fitch 6.50%	11.50	11.50
Alfred Fitch 7.00%	12.00	12.00	Alfred Fitch 7.00%	12.00	12.00
Alfred Fitch 7.50%	12.50	12.50	Alfred Fitch 7.50%	12.50	12.50
Alfred Fitch 8.00%	13.00	13.00	Alfred Fitch 8.00%	13.00	13.00
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Alfred Fitch 10.50%	15.50	15.50	Alfred Fitch 10.50%	15.50	15.50
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Alfred Fitch 14.00%	19.00	19.00	Alfred Fitch 14.00%	19.00	19.00
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Alfred Fitch 31.50%	36.50	36.50	Alfred Fitch 31.50%	36.50	36.50
Alfred Fitch 32.00%	37.00	37.00	Alfred Fitch 32.00%	37.00	37.00
Alfred Fitch 32.50%	37.50	37.50	Alfred Fitch 32.50%	37.50	37.50
Alfred Fitch 33.00%	38.00	38.00	Alfred Fitch 33.00%	38.00	38.00
Alfred Fitch 33.50%	38.50	38.50	Alfred Fitch 33.50%	38.50	38.50
Alfred Fitch 34.00%	39.00	39.00	Alfred Fitch 34.00%	39.00	39.00
Alfred Fitch 34.50%	39.50	39.50	Alfred Fitch 34.50%	39.50	39.50
Alfred Fitch 35.00%	40.00	40.00	Alfred Fitch 35.00%	40.00	40.00
Alfred Fitch 35.50%	40.50	40.50	Alfred Fitch 35.50%	40.50	40.50
Alfred Fitch 36.00%	41.00	41.00	Alfred Fitch 36.00%	41.00	41.00
Alfred Fitch 36.50%	41.50	41.50	Alfred Fitch 36.50%	41.50	41.50
Alfred Fitch 37.00%	42.00	42.00	Alfred Fitch 37.00%	42.00	42.00
Alfred Fitch 37.50%	42.50	42.50	Alfred Fitch 37.50%	42.50	42.50
Alfred Fitch 38.00%	43.00	43.00	Alfred Fitch 38.00%	43.00	43.00
Alfred Fitch 38.50%	43.50	43.50	Alfred Fitch 38.50%	43.50	43.50
Alfred Fitch 39.00%	44.00	44.00	Alfred Fitch 39.00%	44.00	44.00
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Alfred Fitch 40.00%	45.00	45.00	Alfred Fitch 40.00%	45.00	45.00
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Alfred Fitch 41.00%	46.00	46.00	Alfred Fitch 41.00%	46.00	46.00
Alfred Fitch 41.50%	46.50	46.50	Alfred Fitch 41.50%	46.50	46.50
Alfred Fitch 42.00%	47.00	47.00	Alfred Fitch 42.00%	47.00	47.00
Alfred Fitch 42.50%	47.50	47.50	Alfred Fitch 42.50%	47.50	47.50
Alfred Fitch 43.00%	48.00	48.00	Alfred Fitch 43.00%	48.00	48.00
Alfred Fitch 43.50%	48.50	48.50	Alfred Fitch 43.50%	48.50	48.50
Alfred Fitch 44.00%	49.00	49.00	Alfred Fitch 44.00%	49.00	49.00
Alfred Fitch 44.50%	49.50	49.50	Alfred Fitch 44.50%	49.50	49.50
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Alfred Fitch 86.50%	91.50	91.50	Alfred Fitch 86.50%	91.50	91.50
Alfred Fitch 87.00%	92.00	92.00	Alfred Fitch 87.00%	92.00	92.00
Alfred Fitch 87.50%	92.50	92.50	Alfred Fitch 87.50%	92.50	92.50
Alfred Fitch 88.00%	93.00	93.00	Alfred Fitch 88.00%	93.00	93.00
Alfred Fitch 88.50%	9				

ART BUCHWALD

Inky Dinky Budget Time

WASHINGTON — You should have been in Washington last week. The whole town was celebrating the president's 1985 budget.

I dropped into a pub near the Capitol the other evening for a quiet drink and found the place jammed with people.

"Why the crowd?" I asked the bartender.

"The 1985 budget is going to be announced on television in a few minutes. Where have you been for the last few weeks?"

"Shut up!" someone yelled. "and turn up the set."

The bar quieted and we all looked up nervously at the screen.

Secretary of the Treasury Donald Regan, in a black tuxedo, came on the stage, told a few jokes, and then said: "And now — here's Ronnie's Budget! May I have the envelope please?"

David Stockman, the head of the Office of Management and Budget came out and handed the envelope to Regan, who ripped it open. "I'm always nervous when I do this," he said as the audience tittered.

Regan read from the card. "The budget for fiscal 1985 is an all-time high of 925 billion, 500 million dollars."

Almost everyone in the bar cheered, and waved pom-poms.

Regan continued reading. "The deficit will be 180 billion, 400 million dollars, but could reach an even 200, if both parties work at it."

Again we all cheered and raised our glasses.

Regan said, "David, who were the big winners?"

"The military and tax cuts."

"And the big losers?"

"Domestic spending across the board."

The bar went wild, people slapped each other on the backs, and kissing strangers.

"It's the best election year budget a president has ever come up with," a guy who had White House lobbyist written all over him shouted in my ear.

"It's not a bad deficit either," I shouted back.

"It's a beast," he yelled. "I'll buy you a drink."

The bartender poured out our drinks and said, "That will be 10 bucks."

"Put it on my deficit," the lobbyist said.

"And who's going to eventually pay for it?" the bartender wanted to know.

"My kids will," the guy said, breaking himself up. "and if they don't my grandchildren will."

The man on the next stool was staring silently into his drink.

"Hey fellow," my drinking pal said. "Didn't you just hear the news? We almost got a trillion dollar budget."

"I hate deficits," the man said.

"What are you, some kind of fiscal cut?"

"I happen to be a Democratic Congressman."

"I thought Democrats loved deficits," the man joshed.

"We like them within reason, but this is ridiculous."

"Ah come on fellow, it's only money. We can always borrow it when we need it."

"Yeah," I said. "And if we can't borrow it we can always print some more."

"That's a good one," my buddy said, almost falling off his stool.

The stuffed shirt Democratic Congressman said, "Haven't you people ever heard of fiscal responsibility?"

The bartender said to the Congressman sternly, "Watch your language fellow. This is a respectable place."

My pal and I had several more drinks and then with our arms around each other's shoulders, we staggered out into the street singing. "Two hundred billion dollars parlez-vous / Two hundred billion dollars parlez-vous / We'll hug the rich and shaft the poor / Until the deficit climbs some more / Inky dinky parlez-vous."

Shostakovich Works Found

MOSCOW — Early musical works by the composer Dmitri Shostakovich, including a march written when he was 11, have been found in the papers of a relative, the news agency Tass said Monday.

Break Dancing Is Breaking Out All Over

By Robert Lindsey
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Dancing, tumbling, twirling, standing on their heads, "popping" their joints, young people around the nation are doing "the break."

The break, an acrobatic blend of gymnastics, ballet, martial arts and pantomime that originated in the poverty of Harlem and the South Bronx a decade ago, has moved out of the ghetto.

From Boston to San Francisco, young people are spending hours a day practicing headstands, handstands and somersaults and performing on sidewalks, in shopping malls, gymnasiums and on public stages.

So many break dancers perform each weekend in Westwood Village, a college neighborhood in Los Angeles, that police have been called to clear the streets of spectators. More than 160 young people were sent home from Westwood one recent weekend after merchants complained and the police cited them for violating the city's anti-loitering law.

In some suburbs of Chicago, break dancing has become students' favorite entertainment. In Atlanta and Philadelphia, some of the coldest weather on record did not stop teen-agers from dancing in the streets.

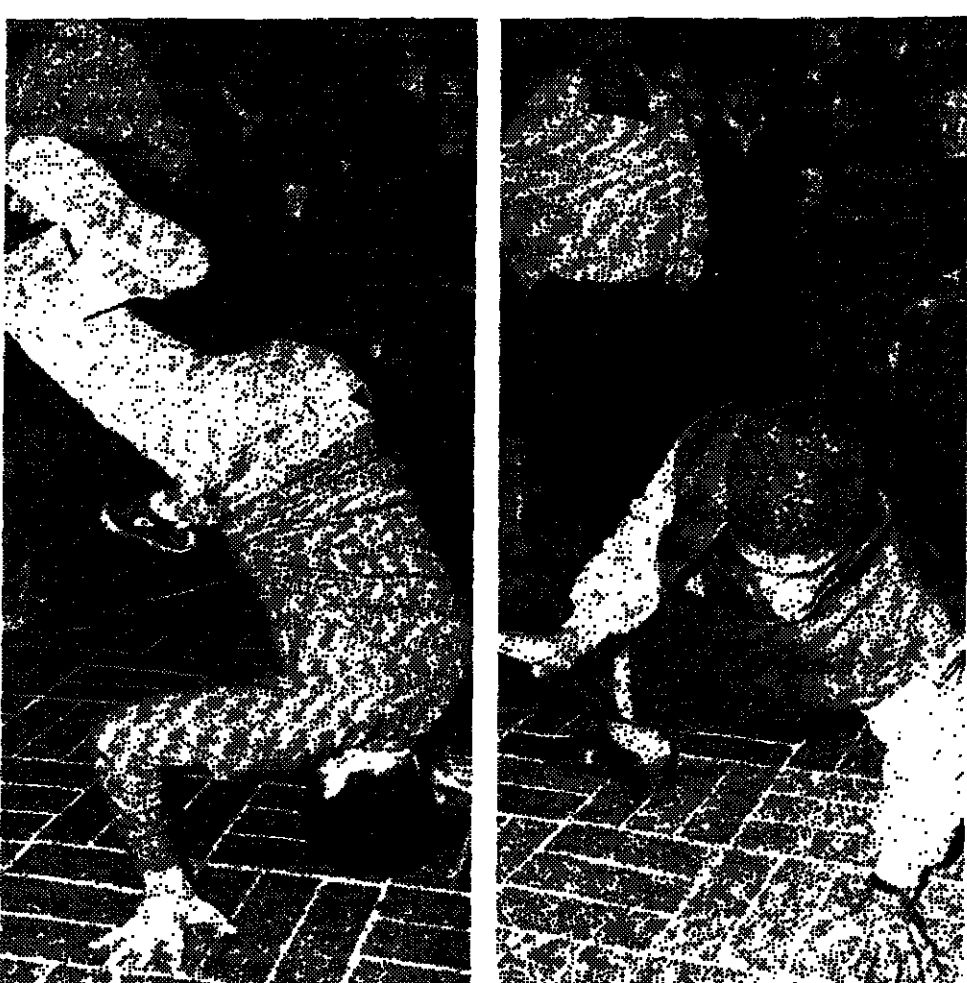
"I really think we are seeing a cultural phenomenon," said Bill Castellino, the director of a play to be staged in San Jose that will feature break dancers. "It's beyond a fad, beyond a trend, it's a new type of athletic activity, a sport almost."

In time, according to some who counsel young people, break dancing may go the way of the jive, the slam dance, the twist, the hustle, the bunny hop and the jitterbug. But for now, they say, it has begun to capture the attention of millions of teen-agers.

Break dancers do not engage in conventional social dancing. They perform for others, generally in teams of a half dozen or so, and usually accompanied by rhythm and blues or rock music blaring from the speakers of an oversized portable radio. The best of the break dancers, while strutting and swaying to the music, awe their audiences with their daring headstands and hand-

stands and by balancing their bodies on one hand as they spin. Break dancing originated in the South Bronx in the early 1970s and got its name, according to legend, when rival gang members decided to declare a break in street fighting so they could compete to determine the best street dancer. In recent months, break dancing has invaded some of the United States' affluent white suburbs, but it is still an art form heavily dominated by urban blacks and, to a lesser extent, Hispanic teen-agers.

[It is also breaking out overseas. Break dancers are beginning to show up in the Paris Métro and on the terrace of the Trocadero, as well as in French communities.



Break dancers show their agility in Los Angeles.

The French news weekly Le Nouvel Observateur last week devoted three pages to "Le break."

For many teen-agers who are trapped in slums or crowded public housing developments, youth workers say, break dancing has a pacifying effect, preventing gang wars because it provides an avenue to release competitive energies.

It is also giving some of these young people a new dream: Just as other generations dreamed of success in professional sports or the rock music world, many of today's "breakers" hope their skills will get them a ticket to fame and fortune.

Omar Souza, 14 years old, performs a variation of break dancing called "popping," in which he entertains sidewalk crowds in Westwood Village by dancing rapidly with jerky motions, as if he were a robot whose motor was running too fast. His dream is that his skills will get him in a television commercial for a soft drink. Other "breakers" say they dream of landing a role in a movie featuring break dancing.

In Atlanta, Wayne Oliver, a 20-year-old known as "Flip," who is widely acknowledged as the city's best break dancer, says he has already made enough money dancing to think of leaving the public housing project where he lives.

After he won a local dance contest, a spectator hired him to en-

tertain at a party. "I got \$200 for dancing twice, about seven minutes each," Oliver said.

His repertoire includes double somersaults, a "head walk" in which he slides over the dance floor upside down, and the "dolphin," in which he gives the impression of a flopping, grounded fish.

Other break dancers say they are not looking for money but fun and friendship. "When you get a lot of races like this together, dancing is a universal language," Hal McGrew, 15, a southern Californian, said in Westwood Village on a recent Friday night. "Instead of fighting, they break."

Break dancing so far has been almost exclusively a male pastime, although in a few cities teenage girls have begun to take it up. Jerome Poulcar, 22, a black athlete dancer who moved to Los Angeles from New York several months ago, said: "It's like a natural high. I feel a lot of frustrated energy in my life right now. I'm unemployed, living in the streets since I came from New York. When I'm dancing, I'm releasing my frustrations in a positive way. It's a spiritual experience for me."

The success of the movie "Flashdance," which has a brief sequence on break dancing, and the skills of Michael Jackson, the singer and dancer, are said by social workers to have helped spread the popularity of break dancing beyond New York, which by all accounts remains the Parthenon of break dancing.

Break dancers interviewed in nine other cities agreed that a break dancer could not be called a star in the movement until he had conquered New York City.

On weekends, many of New York's best dancers perform at two clubs, the Fun House on West 26th Street and the Roxy on West 18th Street. If the weather is fair, "breakers" also perform in the Broadway theater district, outside Pennsylvania Station, at Washington Square Park in Greenwich Village, and elsewhere.

"We usually make \$80 before a show," said Ross Ramsey, 13, who dances with eight other boys. "We put a big pot in front of us and it fills up real quick with money."

PEOPLE

Critics Pan Latest Novel Of Winner of Nobel Prize

"The Paper Men," William Golding's first novel since he won the Nobel Prize for Literature last year, was panned by London critics. The book, about a prize-winning novelist, was published in London Monday. The Sunday Telegraph said it lacked "driving force," and the Sunday Express described it as "embarrassingly slipshod," although Anthony Curtis in the Financial Times said it showed "skill, unexpectedness, economy and sustained tension." The novelist Anthony Burgess wrote in the Observer that "when a piece of fiction is banal," critics need to take a second and even a third look if its author is "universally honored," to see if the "banality is a code or a new mode of profundity or elegance we are too stupid to perceive." But Burgess concluded that he could find nothing like that in "The Paper Men." Golding, 72, was the first British novelist to win the Nobel prize since John Galsworthy in 1932. The Swedish writer Arvid Lundkvist, a member of the Swedish Academy, which elected the laureate, said then that Golding was of "no importance whatsoever" internationally.

The author James Michener was recently named to the Board of International Broadcasting, which oversees Radio Free Europe — which has cost him the opportunity of having his book "Poland" translated into Polish. Two of his other works, "Centennial" and "Space" will not be published in Poland either. "Poland" traces the fortunes of three families through nearly 800 years of Polish history.

The chess grandmaster Victor Korchinoff said Sunday that a Swiss court has ordered him to pay 63,400 Swiss francs (about \$28,700) to his wife, Bella, and son, Igor, 23, who joined him in exile in Switzerland in May 1982. Korchinoff said his son had sued for money for a university education and for compensation for the 2½ years he spent in a labor camp for refusing to serve in the Red Army. According to Korchinoff's manager, Petra Leuenwerth, the grandmaster also had marital troubles culminating last year when he filed for divorce from his wife. They have lived separate lives since she and their son were allowed to leave the Soviet Union.

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